



President Chaim Herzog yesterday receives Prime Minister Menachem Begin's letter of resignation from cabinet secretary Dan Meridor at Beit Hanassi. (Rahamin Israeli).

Begin sends his resignation to president by messenger

Alignment still hopes Herzog will ask Peres

Won't step down until successor is voted in

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Alignment is to seek the premiership nomination for its chairman, Shimon Peres, on the grounds that he has the best chances of forming a broad-based government.

Peres and aides yesterday insisted that the Likud can — at best — form a coalition of 64 members in the 120-member Knesset. Some members of the projected Likud-led coalition are at odds with one another, they added.

When the Alignment faction, the Knesset's largest, is invited by President Herzog, early next week, to advise him on the formation of the next government, it will tell him that Peres has a better chance than Likud nominee Yitzhak Shamir of gaining the Knesset's confidence.

Alignment statements that it could do better are based on the assumption that it could win over Agudat Yisrael, Tami and some of the six coalition MKs who said they would abstain in a vote of confidence for Shamir, unless he makes a serious effort to coopt Labour in a National Unity Government.

In an obvious attempt to suggest that its candidacy is still viable, Labour spokesmen said informal

talks with other parties continue.

Some parties — such as Tehiya and Shinui — are expected to advocate early elections, but that is not up to Herzog to decide and there appears to be no majority for it.

MK Geula Cohen said her Tehiya Party would therefore recommend Shamir as prime minister, because of his political security background and because of his cautious attitudes. While favouring a national unity government, she said it must be headed by a person who believes in "pioneering settlement" — a reference to increased Jewish settlement in the administered territories.

But MK Mordechai Virshupsky of Shinui said his party would oppose a national unity government, because the right, centre and left parties in Israel are incapable of agreeing on a meaningful platform.

Instead, Shinui would recommend that the Alignment try to form a government, because it is the lesser of two evils.

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin intends to stay on as premier of the transitional government while the process of forming a new government goes ahead. Begin formalized his resignation by sending an official letter to President Chaim Herzog yesterday.

His resignation automatically means the resignation of the entire cabinet. However the cabinet must remain in office until its successor gets a vote of confidence in the Knesset.

Within a few days, the president will begin the procedure for choosing a new prime minister. His remarks on accepting Begin's resignation suggested the candidate would be the Likud's choice, foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir, rather than the Alignment leader, Shimon Peres, even though the latter faction is the largest in the House.

This is because the Likud's present coalition partners have

already agreed to support Shamir, giving him an absolute majority.

Herzog said he would, after consulting the Knesset factions, entrust the formation of the new government to the MK who can command a Knesset majority.

The premier's aide has made a clear yesterday that Begin, who has been indisposed at home for the past week, "has no plans at this time" to transfer his powers to another minister.

Such a transfer, formally transacted by the cabinet as a whole, is provided for by law when a premier is "temporarily incapable of fulfilling his functions."

The premier's aides insisted yesterday that this was not the case with Begin. They acknowledged that he was by no means at his energetic best. But they vigorously maintained that had it not been for a rash on his face which looked bad and had prevented him from shaving for several days, he would have been able to present the resignation letter himself.

They said the premier has been keeping closely abreast of affairs of state. Twice daily he receives (Continued on Page 13)

Cease-fire imminent—Fairbanks

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

American diplomat Richard Fairbanks predicted in Jerusalem yesterday that a cease-fire in Lebanon is now imminent.

In what Israeli sources termed an "upbeat report" to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Fairbanks said the Lebanese Army had performed impressively in recent days in defending the strategic town of Souk al-Gharb against a hostile force spearheaded by Iranian Palestine Liberation Organization fighters. He said the army's success

augurs well for the Beirut government's prospects of staying in power.

The Israeli sources said Fairbanks had conveyed the distinct impression that the U.S. is determined not to let Souk al-Gharb fall and would intervene to prevent its falling if the Lebanese Army proved unable to defend it.

The envoy had explained, the sources said, that the taking of the important mountain town overlooking Beirut by hostile forces would pose a direct threat to U.S. marines stationed in the Lebanese capital.

He had noted that the attackers comprised mainly PLO men of various factions, with hardly any Druse militiamen involved in the fighting for Souk al-Gharb.

The Lebanese Army's success in holding the town so far has provided a powerful boost to morale in Beirut, Fairbanks reported.

Shamir told Fairbanks he was "encouraged" by Fairbanks' report. He cautioned solemnly that Israel would not permit the PLO to re-establish itself in the Shouf Mountains. "We will not stand idly by," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fighting rages as talks continue

BEIRUT. — Two French soldiers were seriously wounded in a grenade attack in Beirut yesterday as U.S. and Saudi Arabian efforts to secure an end to fighting around the Lebanese capital entered a crucial stage.

The two French troops were blasted by a grenade thrown by two men on a speeding motorcycle, a spokesman for the French contingent of the Multi-national Peacekeeping Force said.

He said both men were unconscious when transported by

helicopter from Beirut to the French aircraft carrier Foch, docked just off the capital's coast.

The latest attack brings the number of French casualties to 15 dead and 42 wounded since the French peacekeepers first arrived in Beirut more than a year ago.

In other developments, the Lebanese Army said its Souk al-Gharb garrison shook off repeated assaults by Druse fighters seeking to seize the strategic town that overlooks the U.S. Marine base at Beirut International Airport.

Druse bombardment of the garrison's supply routes was silenced by army artillery, a communiqué said.

Beirut Radio also reported army positions coming under shell fire in Halde, just south of the airport, and sniper fire in Shiyah, a southern suburb.

In a surprise show of strength yesterday, Lebanese Air Force planes flew two low-level sorties over the capital in British-built Hawker-Hunter jet fighters, buzzing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Reservist, 49, killed, 7 hurt in S. Lebanon

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NETULLA. — A 49-year-old reservist, Rav-Turaj (Corporal) Nehemia Sharabi of Ra'anana, was killed on Wednesday night, and seven other soldiers were wounded, when a number of bazooka shells laid by terrorists were detonated by remote control in South Lebanon.

The incident took place at an IDF outpost in the village of Majroub, 12 kilometres east of Tyre. Of the injured soldiers, one sustained medium wounds and six were slightly hurt.

IDF units combed the area, put up roadblocks and conducted house-to-house searches, but did not find the attackers.

Sharabi was buried yesterday afternoon in his hometown. He had worked at Tel Aviv University's zoology department and was the only milker of snake venom in the country. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Also yesterday, an IDF armoured vehicle ran over and detonated a mine. There were no injuries. Tracks led back to Syrian-controlled territory.

Druse 'ready to lift siege' on Christian town

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — A delegation of Druse notables from the Shouf Mountains who arrived in Israel yesterday announced that the Druse are ready to lift the siege on the Christian town of Der al-Kamar, on condition that Druse women and children held by Phalangists are released.

They said that the Phalange has 200 Druse hostages, and asserted that the Christians are torturing them.

Another Druse delegation said the siege on Der al-Kamar would be

lifted if Phalangists freed 67 kidnapped Druse women and children being held hostage in the village of Mishrif, near Damour. The heads of this second delegation are Sheikh Suleiman Ghannem and Nazem Faris, both Druse commanders in the Shouf.

They were sent by leftist Druse leader Walid Jumblatt and Mohammed Shakra. The two emissaries said they had come to tell Israel that the Druse have no intention of harming the 30,000 Christian in Der al-Kamar.

However, they demanded that 2,000 Phalange fighters in that town either give themselves up or leave.

The fighters would not be allowed to take advantage of the civilians among whom they are hiding, they said.

The Lebanese notables met yesterday in Julis with Israeli Druse spiritual leader Sheikh Amin Tarif. They said that yesterday morning Lebanese Army planes buzzed Druse positions in the Shouf. They called this a "provocation."

They also said that, since Beirut International Airport is closed, they wondered where the Lebanese planes took off and landed.

They asserted that the Lebanese Army is getting artillery support from the U.S. Marines.

Sombre Yom Kippur marks 10 years since 1973 war

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country will virtually close this evening with the beginning of Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year. This year Yom Kippur takes on additional sombre significance, as it marks the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War.

The fast, is due to begin at sundown and end tomorrow evening with a long blast of the shofar, or ram's horn. The Meteorological Service predicts that the weather will remain seasonal, with no undue heat to exacerbate the fast.

Bus services throughout the country will end early this afternoon. Ben-Gurion Airport, the sea ports, the land crossings to Egypt and the bridges to Jordan will all be closed, as will radio

and television. Only emergency services will operate.

The country's nearly 8,000 synagogues are expected to be full. Additional guards will be on duty at the Western Wall in Jerusalem to handle the expected extra crowds. Civil Defence guards will be posted at synagogues and worshippers are asked to be on the watch for suspicious looking objects.

President Chaim Herzog is due to attend this evening's Kol Nidre service at Jerusalem's Great Synagogue. Tomorrow he is to attend the shaharit morning service at the President's Synagogue in Rehavia and the concluding Neila service at the Yeshurun Synagogue. In contrast to previous years, the Prime Minister's Office did not say yesterday where Prime Minister Menachem Begin would be for the Yom Kippur prayers.

Chief rabbi Avraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliahu have issued a holiday greeting in which they called upon congregations throughout the country to recite a prayer for the speedy release of Israeli soldiers being held as a result of the war in Lebanon and of Prisoners of Zion in the Soviet Union and in Syria. The prayer is to be said following the morning Tora reading.

Itim adds: The Northern Command of the Israel Defence Forces has organized Yom Kippur services for army units throughout Southern Lebanon. During the past week, improvised synagogues have been set up at army bases complete with Tora scrolls and prayer books.

Army kitchens will not be open on Yom Kippur, but those soldiers who do not fast will be able to obtain food.

Rom disqualified: Zeigerman threatens crisis

Chaos in Likud as election lists filed

There was drama and controversy at the country's election offices last night, as the 9 p.m. deadline for submission of lists for the October 25 municipal elections passed.

Yael Rom's bid to run for mayor in Haifa was dashed when her

nomination papers were disqualified on a technicality, while in Jerusalem, MK Dror Zeigerman threatened "severe repercussions" after his supporter, Yitzhak Gispán, was demoted from eighth to ninth place on the Likud's city council

list.

The Likud faced problems in other areas too. In Beersheba two separate lists were presented to the elections committee, both headed by Dr. Ehud Avivi. Likud's mayoral candidates in Ramat Gan, Herzliya and Kfar Sava, meanwhile, abandoned their party and submitted their candidacies on independent lists.

In all 148 cities, towns and local councils will have their political make-up decided in the elections, with some two million voters expected at the polls.

Yael Rom's run for mayor in Haifa on a joint list with the renegade local Liberal Party collapsed when the election committee discovered a blemish on one of her nomination forms. A candidate's name had been crossed out and, as

under the legal procedures the papers must be clear and clean, the committee refused to accept them.

Rom, who arrived at City Hall just five minutes before the 9 p.m. deadline for filing the lists expired, said afterwards: "This is not the end. We will appeal to the courts."

Herut had dropped its own bombshell only minutes earlier, with a declaration by Likud MK Meir Cohen Avidov that he had rescinded his nomination as the party's mayoral candidate.

He stepped down in favour of Yom-Tov Elkayam, the Herut maverick who originally supported Rom but then switched his allegiance back to Herut at the last moment.

Meanwhile in Jerusalem, in the last hours before the deadline (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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15.9.1983	MIN	MAX	Cloud
AMSTERDAM	9	17	63
BRUSSELS	8	16	61
DIJON	10	20	72
FRANKFURT	7	15	70
GENEVA	10	20	72
HELSINKI	12	14	61
LONDON	10	18	68
MUNICH	10	20	72
NAPLES	14	20	84
PARIS	10	20	72
ROME	10	20	72
STOCKHOLM	13	16	61
TORONTO	10	18	68
ZURICH	7	15	70

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Min-Max
Jerusalem	15-28
Golan	14-29
Nahariya	15-28
Safed	17-28
Haifa Port	23-28
Tiberias	20-34
Nazareth	20-32
Afula	17-30
Shomron	21-28
Tel Aviv	21-28
B-G Airport	20-30
Jericho	19-36
Gaza	21-28
Beersheba	16-32
Eilat	23-38

Mexican cardinal on 'peace mission'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The spiritual leader of Mexico's Catholics arrived in Israel yesterday with a cloth image sacred to millions of his country's believers. Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada is visiting the country together with a few hundred pilgrims as a gesture of El Al and Mexican National Airlines.
Describing his visit as a peace mission, he brought with him the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, who appeared to a peasant in the 16th century and in whose honour Mexico's most famous cathedral was built.

Bomb dismantled

A bomb planted on Jerusalem's Jaffa Road was discovered and dismantled yesterday morning. A policeman on his way to work, Shoshana Yisraeli, noticed suspicious object and called police.

BASKETBALL

National League first rounds games:
Maccabi Tel Aviv 80, Upper Galilee 74; Hapoel Tel Aviv 99, Betar Tel Aviv 77; Maccabi Ramat Gan 83, Hapoel Afula 80; Hapoel Holon 83, Hapoel Ramat Gan 75; Maccabi Kiryat Motzkin 72, Maccabi Haifa 71; Hapoel Haifa 77, Maccabi South Tel Aviv 65.

DEAN. — Prof. Haim Boichis has been appointed dean of the Sachler Medical School at Tel Aviv University. Boichis currently heads a pediatrics ward at Sheba Hospital.

CHAOS IN LIKUD

(Continued from Page One)
Yitzhak Gispán, Liberal Party supporter of MK Dror Zeigerman, was dropped from the eighth to ninth place on the Likud's city council list, in a move that may affect the Likud coalition in the cabinet.
Zeigerman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he had phoned Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and told him the last minute "trick" by the Jerusalem Herut branch would have "severe repercussions" on his standing in the coalition. Zeigerman said he "regretted that the demotion was carried out with the support of the Liberal Party leader Yitzhak Moda'i."
The most optimistic polls give the Likud a bare chance of getting eight places on the city council, and nobody now expects Gispán to have a chance of election.
It was still not clear at 6 p.m. last night whether the seven religious parties running for the Jerusalem council would agree on a joint candidate for the mayoralty.
MK Menahem Porush, father of the city Agudat Yisrael candidate Meir Porush, kept the other religious parties in suspense over a deal that would have promoted Prof. Zeev Lev as the joint candidate for the mayoralty of all the religious parties.
The Tadir-Mazad list, which had been working hard to promote a joint candidate, said that Porush kept them guessing until the last minute, when he put up his son as candidate for mayor. The younger Porush had not originally been in-

HOME NEWS

CPI up 7.2%, but inflation pace slows

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The consumer price index rose by 7.2 per cent in August, roughly corresponding with the average monthly rise for the first eight months of the year.
Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that since December, the CPI has increased by 71.4 per cent. The rate of inflation for last month brought the index to 1,163.7 points on a 1980 = 100 points baseline. Recent signs of a decline in the pace of price increases continued to be evident.
The annual rate of inflation and the price increases in the last 12 months are both about 125 per cent, which seems to be the figure around which inflation has stabilized. The annual inflation rate in August 1982, in comparison, stood at 135 per cent.

The average monthly pace of inflation for the last four months has been 5.6 per cent, compared with 7.3 per cent for the similar period in 1982.
Nevertheless it is still too soon to say that inflation will be lower in 1983 than it was last year. It all depends on the behaviour of prices during the coming months.

One factor that can influence this behaviour is the effect of August's cumulative devaluation of the shekel, some 14 per cent, which was only partially felt in August's prices.

In addition, some items such as education and fresh produce traditionally rise during September, taking into account the influence of higher prices in markets due to the holiday season.

Officials from the Central Bureau of Statistics said yesterday that the CPI for this month would also reflect hikes in public utility rates and the rise in purchase taxes imposed at the end of August.

On the other hand, the officials added, some items would register a drop in prices. End of season sales would continue, causing a possible decrease in the prices of clothes and footwear.

The increase in the CPI in August was influenced by relatively large increases in the prices of transportation and postal services of 10.9 per cent (a cumulative increase of 69.7 per cent in the last eight months); housing, 8.3 per cent (85.4 per cent); flat maintenance, 8 per cent (79.4 per cent); and miscellaneous, 8.3 per cent (86.2 per cent).
The prices of food products, furniture and household appliances all

increased by 7.6 per cent. The cumulative increase in the price of food products since December was 70.4 per cent, while that of furniture was 74.9 per cent. While the prices of health services registered a below-average increase last month, 6.5 per cent, they registered a 84.7 per cent hike since December, high above the 71.4 general average.

The prices of fruits and vegetables have been one of the main factors for the slowing down of the general rate of inflation. Fresh produce prices increased by only 0.6 per cent, bringing their cumulative increase since the beginning of the year to 43 per cent.

Finally, the prices of clothes and footwear registered a 1.7 per cent dip, reflecting end of season sales. Since December, these prices have risen by 35.7 per cent, half of the general average.

The Central Bureau of Statistics calculates that an average urban family of four members needed to spend IS42,750 in August for the same basket of goods and services it could purchase with some IS3,680 in 1980.

Other price indexes registered increases ranging from 7 to 9 per cent. The wholesale price index rose by 8.7 per cent (71.2 per cent since December), the price index of inputs in residential building increased by 8.1 per cent (85.5 per cent), the price index for inputs in road construction rose by 7.1 per cent (85.6 per cent), and the index of agricultural inputs rose by 9.2 per cent (74.1 per cent).

With the announcement of the CPI for August, the Treasury adjusted the travel tax to IS3,100.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel warned yesterday that if monthly inflation of 7 to 8 per cent continues, the cost of living allowance payable in October's wage packets will reach 18.6 per cent.

The Finance Ministry also announced that with the publication of August's CPI, it will adjust the marginal income tax brackets effective on October's wage packets.

The new brackets are (gross salary):

Rate	Old Brackets	New Brackets
25	up to 35,300	up to 42,100
35	35,301-48,300	42,101-57,500
45	48,301-63,600	57,501-75,700
50	63,601-87,100	75,701-103,700
60	above 87,101	above 103,701

One tax credit point is worth IS1,222 instead of IS1,026.

FIGHTING

(Continued from Page One)
Druse positions in the nearby hills. Officials said the first group of four took off from Beirut airport at dawn to swoop back and forth across the city, using the airport for the first time since it was closed last month.

As fighting in the mountains east of Beirut continued, U.S. and Saudi mediators trying to arrange a cease-fire arrived in the Lebanese capital yesterday after a rendezvous in Cyprus.

Government sources said U.S. presidential envoy Robert C. McFarlane and Saudi Prince Bandar bin Sultan were ushered into a meeting with President Amin Jemayel, Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and Foreign Minister Eli Shaleh shortly after their arrival.
The two envoys flew from Larnaca, Cyprus, with Jemayel's adviser, Yehoram Haddad, after a brief session at the Cypriot airport.

In another development, Lebanese Forces militia yesterday released tapes which it said proved that Palestinian units have been fighting alongside Druse rebels. The tapes contain four monitored extracts of military communications, supposedly between Palestinian and Druse units.

Western military sources said the PLO's Yarmouk Brigade took part in one of the fiercest attacks on Lebanese army units in Souk al-Gharb last Saturday.

It is believed to be under the control of PLO rebels opposed to Yasser Arafat.

Lebanese television reported last night that Palestinian guerrillas attacked Lebanese Army positions in two villages 15 kilometres from Beirut, killing two army soldiers.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission yesterday that the responsibility of the multi-national force is limited to the Beirut area. He said the 2,300 French soldiers serving with the force will be used outside Beirut only to assist the International Committee of the Red Cross and for humanitarian purposes.

The French reportedly fear being dragged into a wider participation in the Lebanese conflict, which they see as a civil war. They also want to avoid any risk of a confrontation with Syria or Syrian-backed forces. (Reuters, AP, JTA)

Patt hits Treasury on exports

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The row between the Treasury and the Ministry of Industry and Trade on export policy came out into the open yesterday when Industry Minister Gideon Patt harshly criticized Finance Ministry officials for proposing to raise interest rates on loans to exporters.

Speaking to the Knesset Economic Committee on the exports situation, Patt said that these proposals were made without his agreement. He said that during the last year, the profitability of ex-



A French major serving with a medical team in Beirut yesterday, fans himself as he waits for transportation to a French naval ship in the harbour. The French troops serving with the multinational force in Lebanon have started rotating their forces. (UPI telephoto)

CEASE-FIRE

(Continued from Page One)

Shamir said. But he did not spell out specifically what action Israel might take.

The foreign minister urged concerted action by Israel, the U.S. and the International Red Cross to provide humanitarian aid to the beleaguered Shouf Christian town of Der al-Kamar, surrounded by Druse militiamen and sheltering refugees from the entire area in rapidly deteriorating conditions.

On the PLO problem, Shamir indicated that Israel had obtained assurances from the Druse that they have no interest in enabling the terrorists to re-establish themselves — and Israel is hoping these commitments would be honoured.

The foreign minister said Israel's basic policy positions on Lebanon remain consistent: It wants a withdrawal of all foreign forces and it wants to see a strong government in Beirut exercising sovereignty over the entire country.

Israeli sources said after Fairbanks' visit that there were "no differences of viewpoint" between the U.S. and Israel over the current situation in Lebanon. They said the U.S. envoy had not sought any direct military involvement by Israel in the Lebanese fighting.

Wolf Blitzer adds from Washington:

The U.S. is privately urging Lebanese President Amin Jemayel to demonstrate greater flexibility in compromising with Syrian-backed Druse and other anti-government forces in the continuing U.S.-sponsored effort to end the fighting in Beirut and the Shouf.

U.S. officials yesterday again insisted that the success or failure of the current talks aimed at achieving an immediate cease-fire should become clear by today.

The *New York Times* yesterday reported the pending cease-fire proposal, jointly advanced by the U.S. and Saudi Arabia, as including these elements:

- A cease-fire in place, with the Lebanese Army retaining control of Souk al-Gharb.
- Some kind of foreign force, either an international contingent, or the French alone, to be responsible for checking that the cease-fire was holding.
- Negotiations for a government of national reconciliation, involving Jemayel's government and all the factions, with the Saudis and the Syrians participating as observers.
- The disposition of the Lebanese Army would be negotiated in those talks.

Israel and Liberia sign banking accord

Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum and his Liberian counterpart, Thomas Hanson, yesterday signed an accord, under which the Bank of Israel will help train senior staff of the Central Bank of Liberia.

No deal at air talks with U.S.

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The U.S.-Israel aviation talks ended inconclusively yesterday in Jerusalem, and Transport Ministry's Director-General Uzi Landau warned that Israel would unilaterally abrogate the existing air agreement unless competition on the transatlantic route is restricted.

Speaking after attempts to restrict competition through an agreement with the U.S. administration had failed, Landau said Israel would have to abrogate the agreement unless there is *de facto* restraint.

Five months ago Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Transport Minister Haim Corfu decided to consider abrogating the agreement unless the Americans accommodated Israel's wishes. "That decision still

stands," the Transport Ministry's spokesman announced yesterday.

The issue boiled down to protection of El Al. Israel wants to prevent — or severely restrict — Capitol and Transamerica airlines, which plan to fly here in addition to TWA and Metro. The American policy favours free competition.

Israel seems to be at a disadvantage in this argument, because a protocol concluded with the U.S. in 1978 provided that any carrier designated by one country be allowed to land in the other.

Israel had agreed to that condition, because Washington allowed El Al fly to four American cities in addition to New York. But El Al's flights to Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami proved to be uneconomical.

Thus, Israeli sources said, Israel is no longer reaping benefit of the

agreement, yet it is still paying for it. Until 1978 El Al carried 80 per cent of the traffic on the transatlantic route, but, since then, its share has gradually shrunk to 56 per cent.

So far, Capitol and Transamerica have not filed any requests for landing rights here — but officials said they were expected to do so shortly. Israel would have to give the required permits in accordance with the protocol, said the officials.

A decision to abrogate the agreement would go into effect only in a year's time, the officials said. During that period more talks could be held, and if they fail, a system of reciprocity could be introduced. Then fares and flights would be on a fully equal basis, Israeli officials said, similar to the situation between Israel and European countries.

Pro-reform Rishon parents organize

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — A group of parents who favour the creation of junior high schools has organized as a counterbalance to the very active and vocal group of parents who oppose the reform. This new group of parents (of 900 pupils) yesterday said it represents a "silent majority."

They say the junior high schools will enhance their children's educational opportunities and facilitate social integration. The

parents expressed their views at an emergency meeting at the Reali High School here that was also attended by representatives of teachers and principals and other members of the community.

It has been reported that Rishon officials plan to close more elementary school classrooms on Sunday to pressure parents into sending their seventh grade children to the new junior high schools.

Amnon Abramson, secretary general of the Histadrut Teachers Union, thinks this is a bluff, but said the teachers would open the clas-

rooms if the city officials try to close them. He said he would not be more specific about the union's course of action unless and until it became necessary.

Yesterday's meeting of all parties concerned in the Rishon dispute yielded some new suggestions, Abramson said, but would not give details. He said talks would continue during the next few days, as urged by the committee at its meeting on Wednesday. He hopes the dispute will be settled by the Succot vacation or by the time school resumes after the holiday.

Police informer fingers five drug suspects

A Jerusalem ex-convict, recruited by police several months ago as an informer in return for a promise that drug charges against him would be dropped, has helped police to apprehend five suspects in a drug ring.

The informer, Amos Sheinglob, collected evidence for the last three months against drug dealers in west Jerusalem. On Wednesday, police decided to bring in the suspects whom he had been watching — Meir Eisenkof, Efi Ben-Yehzekiel, Ya'acov Cohen, Meir Elmekias and another suspect whose name cannot be published by court order.

A defence attorney for one of the suspects claimed that Sheinglob's testimony is worthless, since he is a known criminal and recently was found to be driving a stolen car while under the influence of cocaine.

But Magistrate Gouri Jagger-Yaffe said that the recruitment of Sheinglob in this case was justified, and extended the retention of the suspects for five days. (Jtm).

Beit Hanina physician robbed at home of IS5m.

Armed robbers took foreign and local currency worth IS5 million from a Beit Hanina gynecologist on Wednesday night.

Dr. Bahama Mohammed, the physician, received a telephone call from an unknown caller on Wednesday night asking him to come to a certain spot to receive a private message. He went to the designated meeting place, but found no one there. Upon returning home, he found three masked and armed men waiting for him.

The bandits forced him inside and tied him up. Searching the residence, they discovered a hiding place containing a large quantity of currency, which they took along with jewelry of undetermined value. Police are investigating.

Ex-Syrian Druse legislator dies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Sheikh Kamal Kanj Abu Salah, of the Druse village of Majdal Shams in the Golan, died yesterday aged 73. He was a former member of the Syrian parliament, and was once arrested by Israeli authorities for spying for Syria, but later pardoned.

In recent years, he was active in leading resistance to the Israeli decision to force Golan Heights Druse to carry Israeli identity cards.

His nephew is a general in the Syrian Army.

Abu Salah's funeral, to be held today, is expected to draw many mourners from the Golan and Lebanon.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our dearest

NATHAN GOTLIB

of Antwerp
son of Zeev Willy

The funeral will take place at 10 a.m. today, Friday, September 16, 1983 at the Nahal Yitzhak Cemetery, Tel Aviv. We shall meet at the cemetery gates.

The bereaved:

Wife:

Rachel Gotlib

Children and Grandchildren:

Israel Gotlib and family

Paul Gotlib and family

Feivel Tyberg

Abraham Tyberg and family

Today, September 16, 1983 We remember

Dr. BEN-ZION HARELL

A pioneer of medicine in Israel, a founder of "Elisha" and "Assuta" Hospitals, and a director of our companies.
To mark the 11th anniversary of his death and to commemorate his name, a prize has been awarded to a nurse of "Elisha" Hospital by the Harell family and the Hospital, for outstanding service during 1982/83.

"Elisha" Hospital, Haifa.
"Iehpuz" Sickness & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
deeply mourns the death of

Prof. FELIX BLOCH

Nobel Prize laureate and
Doctor Philosophiae Honoris Causa
of the University

To Inga and her children Michael, Tamara and Bella
and the Pomeranc and Blaichman families,
Together with you, we deeply mourn the passing
of our good friend, your beloved

YUREK POMERANIEC

Josef and Malka Janowski and families

On the first anniversary of the passing of

Dr. MORTON KAUFMAN

family and friends will gather at his graveside on Friday, Sept. 23, 1983 at 11.45 a.m.
We shall meet at the entrance to the Givat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem.

The family

After 10 years — in memory of

Samal MICHAEL TAMARI

Yoel, Pizze and Orna Tamari;
Shlomo, Orna, Mikie and Shelly Tamari;
Danny and Drorit Tamari.

'Foreigners' the killers, say Christian villagers

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

JEZIN — Refugees who have found shelter in this resort town of southeast Lebanon alleged this week that most Lebanese Christian victims of the recent hostilities were slaughtered by "foreigners" rather than by Lebanese Druse.

Theresa Harouf, 22, from Wadi Deh in the Shouf Mountains had a difficult story to tell. "They came down from the mountains at about 10 o'clock last Tuesday night. Without warning. Shooting and killing and they were all foreigners — Syrians, Palestinians (muharabin) and their who wore earrings and had

pierced their nostrils with rings and had a dab of paint on their foreheads."

The refugees assume the latter are members of a fanatic Iranian Islamic sect, which is believed to have dispatched some of its killer units into the area.

"Any Druse?" she was asked. "No, no Druse." She was certain on that point. Her brother-in-law was one of the first men to be killed.

"We escaped with the shirts on our backs. They destroyed everything. Killed everybody," Harouf said.

Her village had consisted of several hundred families. Amal, 21, was feeding her small

son on the doorstep of the small Saint Coeur convent school here. She had fled her hometown, Der al-Kamar, a week ago Wednesday night. She also said the killers were Syrians, Palestinians, and "the ones with the pierced noses."

"They (with the pierced noses) killed the women and the old men who couldn't run away and destroyed our houses."

There were tales of other atrocities committed by the invaders. "The Druse arrived last on the scene. Perhaps they also killed, but the worst ones were the muharabin and the Syrians and the ones with the earrings," Amal said.

The Jezin hospital was filled with refugees from Chualik, Der al-Kamar, and some 80 other adjacent villages. For them, Jezin had been the nearest point of safety, as it also was for the 27 refugees taken in by Saint Coeur.

Headmistress Sister Virginia was asked whether she had adequate supplies. "All I need and want is peace and quiet, and for the refugees to be able to return to their homes," she said.

"What kind of world is this?" she asked, crying, "in which a mother is shot dead trying to obtain some food for her baby? I want to see the conscience of the world moved a little by what is happening here."

All quiet on the Awali line for IDF's northernmost units

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

JEZIN — Israel Defence Forces units deployed at the northernmost stronghold on the Awali River line have found the area quiet — so far.

Sergeant (Lieut.) Arye, 21, from Haifa, is an officer of the strongpoint.

His section of the front is dominated by the high outline of Jebel Barukh to the east. From the west, the general direction of Beirut, heavy mortar fire is audible, as is the drawn-out

drumming of Katyusha salvos impacting. But the atmosphere on the line itself is calm.

"Nights are not so relaxed," said one soldier. The base surroundings, stands of Aleppo pine interspersed with orchards and warehouses, could provide ideal cover for would-be infiltrators. "The mesh of our net is big," said the soldier, "and the fish are small."

Arye said one of the main shortcomings of the redeployment is the lack of entertainment for the troops. "We haven't seen, let alone heard, an entertainer since we came here two

weeks ago. Mind you, we aren't complaining, but that's the way things are," he said.

"We can't even receive Israel with the type of TV set and aerial we have over here, (boxed in by the mountains) as we are. I suppose a more powerful aerial than we have would do the trick."

Arye said his men spend most of their off-duty time asleep. "There isn't enough time to be bored and the men are too tired to do anything but sleep in the little time they have left over."

Poll: Most U.S. Jews favour conditional talks with PLO

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK — A vast majority of American Jews believe Israel should negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization if it "recognizes Israel and renounces terrorism," according to an American Jewish Committee survey released yesterday.

The survey, entitled "Attitudes of American Jews toward Israel and Israelis," was conducted this past June and July. It compared responses from two distinct groups — a random nationwide sample of 640 American Jews and 272 Jewish communal leaders, board members of five national organizations.

In the survey, a vast majority — 70 per cent of the public and 73 per cent of the leaders — said that "Israel should talk with the PLO if

the PLO recognizes Israel and renounces terrorism." About half of each group — 48 per cent of the public and 51 per cent of the leaders — also endorsed the right of Palestinian Arabs to a "homeland on the West Bank and Gaza, so long as it does not threaten Israel."

The survey also examined such issues as the depth of emotional attachment to Israel. The extent of involvement in pro-Israeli activities, attitudes toward Israeli public figures and foreign policy and anxieties about general American attitudes toward Jews and toward Israel.

"Although American Jews are substantially united in their concern for Israel's security, they hold diverse views as to how Israel should pursue its search for peace and security," survey director Steven Cohen said.

A plurality of the public — 42 per cent — believes that "Israel should maintain permanent control over the West Bank," he reported. There were 29 per cent opposed and 30 per cent undecided.

By roughly similar margins, the public sample endorsed the idea that "Israel should offer the Arabs territorial compromise in the West Bank and Gaza in return for credible guarantees of peace." On the other hand, only 21 per cent of the leaders favoured permanent control of the West Bank and 74 per cent of them — almost twice as many as the public sample — were for offering territorial compromises in return for credible guarantees of peace.

Previous AJC studies have shown that American Jews overwhelmingly support Israel's refusal to negotiate with Palestinian Arab

leaders committed to its destruction, Cohen stated.

Respondents were asked to rate their impressions of six well-known contemporary Israeli political leaders. Abba Eban emerged as the most popular figure among the public and Ariel Sharon as the least popular. The other four — Yitzhak Rabin, Yitzhak Navon, Shimon Peres and Menachem Begin — had fairly similar, intermediate scores.

The leaders also favoured Eban. They were more likely to think favourably of Navon and they rated Rabin and Peres just slightly higher than did the public sample. However, their views of Begin and Sharon were decidedly less favourable than those of the public. They were split down the middle on Begin and clearly unfavourable to Sharon.

Tough words exchanged on Camp David anniversary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five years after the historic Camp David accords were signed, the Israeli and Egyptian ambassadors to the U.S. showed they can still exchange tough words in a spirit of friendship.

"I had to choose between peace without problems and no peace, I still prefer peace with some problems," Israeli ambassador Meir Rosenne told a graduate seminar Wednesday night at American University, marking the anniversary of the Camp David accords.

"It has been a peace that has not

only lasted, but stood the test of very difficult times," said Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal.

Ghorbal said the Camp David accords proved to the world that two nations which had been enemies can sit down and resolve their differences with honest, hard negotiations.

But the veteran Egyptian diplomat, who attended the Camp David talks, quickly reminded Rosenne, who was also a participant, that the fifth anniversary of the treaty falls on the "unhappy anniversary of Sabra and Shatilla."

"Did Israel bring about peace in Lebanon or did it compound the tragedy in Lebanon that we see today?" Ghorbal asked.

"We were telling Israel to be careful. Don't get into the quicksand of Lebanon. The Syrians got into it and don't know how to get out of it. Today the Israelis find themselves equally stuck in Lebanon," Ghorbal said.

Ghorbal accused Israel of undermining the Camp David negotiations for Palestinian autonomy by its refusal to bargain with the PLO. "Israel cannot choose the represen-

tatives of the Palestinians as much as the Palestinians cannot choose the representatives of the Israelis," Ghorbal said.

Rosenne said Israel supports elections among the Palestinians to choose peace negotiators and reiterated Israel's refusal to negotiate with the PLO. "The aim of the organization is to destroy the State of Israel by all means at its disposal," he said.

Rosenne also defended the Lebanon invasion, saying it was necessary to protect Israeli settlements from PLO artillery.



British historian Martin Gilbert yesterday addresses a rally on behalf of Prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shcharansky in Jerusalem, as Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, and Shcharansky's wife Avital look on.

Rally calls for Shcharansky's release

A call went out again to Soviet authorities yesterday to release Prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shcharansky, at a rally on his behalf yesterday in the plaza in front of the Jerusalem Theatre.

Speaking at the rally, Shcharansky's wife Avital and British historian Martin Gilbert cal-

led on the Soviet authorities to allow prisoners of Zion to emigrate to Israel.

Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky complained that not enough has been done to foster Jewish immigration to Israel from the Soviet Union. He proposed that the Yom Kippur prayers include a request for

forgiveness "for the sin that we did not do more to open the gates for our brethren so that they could come to Israel."

A letter from Shcharansky filled with longings for freedom, received a week ago by his wife, was read out at the rally. (Tim)

Paris mayor awards medal to IPO's Mehta

PARIS (JTA) — Zubin Mehta, musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, was awarded the Medal of The City of Paris this week in recognition of his and the orchestra's contribution to the world of music and cultural heritage. Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac presided over the ceremony at the Paris city hall.

Ex-Soviet Jews urge institute for Jackson

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Association of Former Prisoners of Zion has called for the establishment of an institute in Israel in memory of the late U.S. Senator Henry Jackson. The institute would collect documentary material on the struggle of Soviet Jewry and prisoners of Zion to settle in Israel.

Yechaskel Pulvitch, chairman of the association, said this week

that the institute could be created under his organization's auspices. He praised the role of the senator, who died earlier this month, in Soviet Jewry's emigration movement.

CONTRIBUTION. — Tzevet, the association of career veterans of the Israel Defence Forces, has contributed \$100,000 to the Soldiers' Welfare Association.

Building may start soon in capital's Mamilla

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The long moribund Mamilla District of Jerusalem may begin showing signs of life by early next year with the beginning of infrastructure work, City Engineer Amnon Niv said yesterday.

Niv said the plan for Mamilla presented by Moshe Safdie had been "moderated," but not cancelled, by the District Planning Commission this week. He conceded, however, that the concept of the project would be significantly changed by this week's decision to preserve many of the buildings along Mamilla Street rather than razing the street and building anew.

The only parts of the original plan apparently not affected by the planning commission's decision are the town houses called for adjacent to Yemin Moshe, hotels off King David Street, and a new street and park strip to run from King David Street to the Citadel area.

In addition to the changes on Mamilla Street, the large underground parking and commercial facility called for outside Jaffa Gate is expected to be significantly reduced in size, or eliminated altogether.

The most important part of this week's decision, said Niv, was the elimination of the strict phasing

conditions that had tied all development of Mamilla to the prior development of the controversial underground facility.

"The Housing Ministry has refused to obligate itself to do the infrastructure work until now because of this," said Niv.

He said the revised plan should be ready for public deposition by the end of the year. After two months in which the public can voice objections, work on roads, the park and other infrastructure can get underway immediately.

Work is also expected to start next year in renovating buildings on Mamilla designated for preservation.

Id al-Adha festival begins tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The four-day Moslem festival of Id al-Adha begins tomorrow and most Moslem businesses and institutions in the West Bank and

Gaza will be closed until Thursday. The Festival of the Sacrifice marks the end of the pilgrimage to Mecca and is traditionally a period of weddings, house-warmings and

outdoor picnics. There have been calls from various circles in the West Bank to hold peaceful demonstrations and special prayers on Sunday to mark the anniversary of the Sabra and Shatilla massacres in Lebanon last year.

CORRECTION

The Strauss dairy this week was fined \$7,000 for having ice cream in its factory, a sample of which was found unfit for human consumption. We regret that, owing to a typographical error, the fine was stated in our Wednesday issue as \$57,000.

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Kingston, Pennsylvania
Gret-grandmother
Sadie Brauer
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Miami Beach, Florida

Naomi and Sydney Davis
Jerusalem
Gret-grandmother
Bessie Miller
London, England

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South Korea: Soviets attacked jetliner like a 'savage animal'

MONTREAL (AP). — South Korea told the UN's International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) yesterday that the Soviet Union acted like a "savage animal" in shooting down a Korean jumbo jet with 269 passengers aboard.

Park Kun, dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security in the Korean Foreign Ministry, said the Soviets must have known they were shooting down a passenger airliner.

The Soviet attack was carried out "just like a little deer being stealthily tracked and hunted down by a savage animal," he said.

South Korea, which is a member of this UN agency but is not on the 33-member governing council, was permitted to make the first presentation at an emergency council meeting.

Western delegations are demanding an international investigation into the attack.

"Safety in international aviation is the centerpiece of everything ICAO is and does," the agency's president, Assad Koteite, said in an opening statement. "It is imperative that all relevant information be available to ICAO as soon as possible."

The Soviet Union, in a letter to

Kotaite made public by the agency yesterday, said other countries could submit information to a special internal commission already set up to probe the crash.

"ICAO will be informed of the results of the investigation when it is completed," the letter said.

The Soviets reiterated their charge that the Korean flight was a U.S.-directed spy mission.

"The entire responsibility for this tragedy rests with the services and individuals in the United States of America who organized and sanctioned this provocative flight," the letter said.

About 50 Korean demonstrators paraded quietly on the plaza outside the building where the ICAO was meeting. The demonstrators carried signs and banners condemning the Soviet Union and calling for an apology "to the whole world" for the KAL disaster.

The Koreans also distributed a pamphlet that appealed "to the participating countries and the whole world for a sense of justice and the determination to prevent such a tragedy from ever being repeated again."

A lone demonstrator carried a placard calling for the decertification of Korean Airlines.

Ron Rodgers, 54, of Toronto, Canada, said he believed the plane was on a spy mission and said the pilot of the downed plane should have responded to warnings by Soviet fighters and landed, thus sparing the lives of the passengers.

U.S. officials said they expect the council to approve a resolution condemning the Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines flight 007 and setting up an inquiry.

Federal Aviation Administrator J. Lynn Helms, who heads the U.S. delegation, was told by President Ronald Reagan to focus on the issue of Soviet responsibility for the deaths of 269 people aboard the jet, a White House spokesman said.

Helms was also directed to "seek a resolution that condemns this act of violence and assures to the extent possible that such an act will never take place again," presidential spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters after a meeting Wednesday between Reagan and the FAA chief.

"We intend to take a very firm position that there must be an international inquiry, an investigation, to determine all the facts of what happened," Helms said before leaving Washington.

U.S. House approves record \$187 billion for defence

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday gave final approval to a record \$187.5 billion defence authorization bill for the budgetary year beginning October 1.

The measure, a product of negotiations between House and Senate members, was passed 266-152 and sent to President Ronald Reagan for his expected signature. The Senate approved it, 83-8, on Tuesday.

Money for hundreds of weapons projects, including billions of dollars for MX missiles and B-1 bombers, is included in the bill.

But much of yesterday's debate focused on a \$114.6 million provision giving the go-ahead to producing a new generation of nerve gas weapons.

The U.S. has had a self-imposed

ban on production of such weapons since 1969. Opponents said an end to that moratorium would cause the country to lose the moral high ground it holds in world opinion.

"I hope Congress will rise above the emotions of the moment and not be stampeded into approving the nerve gas provision," said Representative Ed Bethune.

But advocates said passage of the overall bill was too important to be sidetracked by the nerve gas controversy.

"While we stand on high ground with our backs turned and our heads bowed, the Soviet butchers are gassing hundreds of thousands of people," said Representative Marvin Leath, alluding to reports of Soviet gassing in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. "You're not going to shame the Soviets into an agreement."

Canada's envoy to Lebanon wants a more exciting post

TORONTO (AP). — Canada's ambassador to Lebanon, whose car and home have been riddled with bullets and whose office windows have been shattered by bombs, says he is bored and will look for a "more exciting" post.

David Jackson, 48, said he thought when he was named to the position on October 12, his job would be a "stimulating assignment."

"It's a little too quiet and there's not much excitement," Jackson said Wednesday in a telephone interview with the Toronto Star. "I had hoped this would be a post where I could live day to day or hour to hour, (but) it's so dull."

He said he'd rather be stationed in Nicaragua or Guatemala.

Jackson, who has worked for the External Affairs Department since 1960 and was stationed in Vietnam during the height of the war there, said he hopes to find a more exciting post by next year.

"We all like to be where the action is," Jackson said. "Otherwise, you may as well be in Ottawa."

"I've got about a dozen bullet holes in my car windows during the last episode and the windows in my home getting blown out," said Jackson, admitting he has never been especially close to the fighting.

But he said he has had to duck "a few stray bullets" crashing through his office window and "sporadic potshots" on his 15-minute drive home from the embassy.

Bush in Tunis after mending some fences with Algerians

TUNIS. — U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived in Tunisia yesterday, after a two-day visit to Socialist Algeria, for a 24-hour visit which is to include talks with President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Before leaving Algeria, Bush said at an airport press conference that detailed discussions with Algerian officials, including a long private talk with President Chadli Benjedid, represented perhaps the most extensive exchange of views between the two governments.

"Our relationship is a developing relationship, an improving relationship," Bush said.

The U.S. is Algeria's third largest trading partner, mainly because of U.S. imports of Algerian petroleum and gas products, which stood at \$2.5 billion last year.

Tunisian officials say they will take advantage of Bush's visit to express continued concern over the U.S. role in the Middle East. Though Tunisia strongly supported

the peace plan of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, they feel the U.S. is not putting sufficient pressure on Israel to moderate its line.

Tunisia gave refuge to PLO leaders and many of its fighters when Israel defeated them in Beirut, and is also home to the Arab League.

In an earlier speech in Algiers to 100 officials, Bush on Wednesday criticized Third World countries that espouse non-alignment, but consistently criticize the West without equally condemning actions by Communist nations.

"Many governments that call themselves non-aligned are remarkably myopic in recognizing what communism does to human rights wherever it takes hold," Bush said during a 45-minute speech.

"We reject the theory offered by some nations of a 'natural alliance' between the non-aligned nations and the East Bloc," he said. (Reuter, AP)

Karamanlis urges European union

STRASBOURG, France (AP). — Greek President Constantine Karamanlis yesterday called for a summit conference of the 10-nation European Common Market to make "binding decisions" to form a new union of European nations.

Karamanlis's call for unity came one day after the European Parliament overwhelmingly approved a draft treaty calling for the creation of a European union. The union would establish a common citizenship for all of its member states and act as the sole decision-maker in some economic and trade matters.

The European parliament is the directly elected advisory branch to the Common Market. The parliament's actions are not binding on member governments.

The Greek president said the present structure of the Common Market is too weak to achieve unity. He said the market's Council of Ministers "tends to become an instrument for the promotion of national interests," while the European Commission is close to becoming a mere secretariat of the Council.

Six rapists shot in Chinese crime crackdown

PEKING (Reuter). — Six more rapists have been executed as part of a crackdown against crime that has involved hundreds of executions all over China, according to provincial press reports reaching Peking yesterday.

Five were shot in the northeast city of Harbin, where the Heilongjiang Daily said they all had criminal records.

The sixth execution was in Yangjiang where, a Canton newspaper reported, a peasant had been condemned for raping two women, to one of whom he had been teaching superstitious beliefs.

Executions in China are usually carried out by means of a pistol shot to the back of the head.

Seven 'Jumbos' to join passengers on jumbo

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Passengers on a South African Airways jumbo jet flight to New York last night were scheduled to share the ride with seven baby elephants.

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Sports

EUROPEAN CUP

Magical Rome; no fairy tale ending for plucky Danes

LONDON (Reuter). — The old magic of the European soccer Cup was revived in dazzling fashion under the lights of Rome's Olympic Stadium on Wednesday night as Italian champions Roma marked their first appearance in the competition with a superb 3-0 win over Gothenburg of Sweden.

The Swedes, winners of the UEFA in 1982 and no mean opponents, were left chasing shadows as Brazilian World Cup stars Falcao and Toninho Cerezo weaved their incomparable brand of sorcery.

Toninho Cerezo, immaculate throughout, crowned his European debut by scoring the third goal which was immediately acclaimed by the chant "Brazil... Brazil... Brazil." On this form, Roma may well go one better than Juventus who went down to Hamburg in last year's final.

Hamburg, who received a bye, should be joined by a powerful looking lineup in the second round. Although Ajax, Amsterdam, champions from 1971-73, were unexpectedly held to a goalless draw at home by Olympique of Greece.

England's Liverpool, winners in 1977, 1978 and 1981, also had a tough time of it against Odense in Denmark, managing to squeak out only a 1-0 win.

Liverpool, the arch-professionals, showed, however, that there is little room for fantasy in soccer when they took the first step towards regaining possession of the Cup with a clinical 1-0 win over the Danish champions. The little town of Odense, birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen and the fairytale capital of the world, was

the scene of Liverpool's 60th European tie.

But there was to be no happy ending for the plucky Danes. The three-times European champions scored through Kenny Dalglish in the 15th minute then settled back, secure in the knowledge that they will surely add to that tally in the second leg in ten days time.

Other notable results of the opening round of the three European tournaments: EUROPEAN CUP: Rapid Vienna 3 Nantes 0; Spartans (Malta) 0, Dundee U. 3; Lech Poznan (Pol.) 2 Atletico Bilbao (Sp.) 1; CUPWINNERS' CUP: Manchester Utd. 1 Dnkp Prague 1; Aston Villa (Eng.) 2 Sporting (Port.) 1; Ajax (Holland) 1; Borussia Dortmund (Ger.) 1; Tottenham (Eng.) 0; Drogheda (Ire.) 0 Tottenham 6.

Robson out of key tie

MANCHESTER (Reuter). — Captain Bryan Robson will miss England's important European championship group three match against Denmark at Wembley next Wednesday.

Robson dislocated his right shoulder while in Manchester United's Cup tie against Dnkp Prague. The injury could mean that his United teammate Ray Wilkins will lead the national side against the Danes.

Brazil through

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — Brazil advanced to the semifinals of the America's Cup with a 0-0 draw against their Group Two opponents Argentina. The two countries both amassed five points but Brazil went through by virtue of a better goal average.

Phillies explode Expos' hopes

NEW YORK (AP). — Mike Schmidt walloped a two-run homer in each game as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Montreal Expos 9-5 and 5-0 in a two-night doubleheader on Wednesday to vault into first place in baseball National League East. The sweep gave the Phillies a one-game lead over the Pittsburgh Pirates, who beat the Chicago Cubs 6-3. The Expos, who had started the day in first place, dropped to third.

Joe Morgan and Schmidt each slammed two-run homers in a four-run fourth of the first game that helped Steve Carlton post his 29th career victory. Carlton, who has won 20 games in 1983, set a new record for the all-time major league record, Carlton struck eight and walked four in eight innings before getting last-inning relief help from Al Holland.

Philadelphia 76 59 524 16
Pittsburgh 75 70 517 1
Montreal 74 70 514 16
St. Louis 73 71 507 29
Chicago 68 81 441 12
New York 60 85 414 16

NL West
Los Angeles 84 61 579 —
Atlanta 80 65 552 4
Houston 76 68 538 7 1/2
San Diego 73 73 500 11 1/2
San Francisco 68 78 466 16 1/2
Cincinnati 67 79 459 17 1/2

Wednesday's Games: Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 4; St. Louis 2, New York 1; Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 3; Philadelphia 9, Montreal 5 and 5-0; Houston 4, Los Angeles 2; San Diego 7, San Francisco 4.

AL East
Baltimore 88 55 615 —
Detroit 84 62 575 5 1/2
New York 82 63 566 7
Toronto 81 66 551 9
Milwaukee 79 67 541 10 1/2
Boston 69 77 473 20 1/2
Cleveland 64 82 438 29 1/2

AL West
Chicago 55 60 586 —
Kansas City 69 75 479 15 1/2
Texas 68 78 466 17 1/2
Oakland 68 79 463 18
California 64 81 441 21
Minnesota 62 84 425 23 1/2
Seattle 55 89 382 29 1/2

Connors onward

IRVING, Texas (AP). — Top seed Jimmy Connors, fresh from his victory in the U.S. Open, easily defeated Tony Giammalva, in first-round action at the latest tennis tournament here. Connors beat Giammalva, 6-4, 6-4 only a few hours after Tim Gullikson, also of the U.S., ranked No. 144 in the world, pulled off a major upset in another first-round match. He beat the No. 3 seed and 18th-ranked player, Steve Denton, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).

Shlomo's ranking

TEL AVIV. — Shlomo Glickstein has climbed to a career-best 31st place in doubles in the latest Association of Tennis Professionals world rankings. The Israeli champion came home yesterday for a short break after competing in six consecutive Volvo Grand Prix tournaments in the U.S. and Canada. He plans to play in the inaugural "Athens Tennis Olympic" starting on September 26, and then the Israel Tennis Centre's Grand Prix a fortnight later.

In 4 1/2 years on the pro-circuit, Glickstein is 31st in the singles rankings. His highest placing to date on the ATP computer was 24th last November.

First to Liberty

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (AP). — There's a bit of the ham in skipper Dennis Conner, but he was generous to his rival after winning the start of the 25th America's Cup defence — one of the tightest cup races in the 131 years of yachting's premier event. "The breaks went our way and we won, but it could very easily have been something else," Conner said after pinning a one minute, 10 second defeat on Australia II in the first race of the best-of-seven series.

It was a see-saw battle that began the long-awaited showdown for sailing's historic prize. Conner at the wheel of Liberty got a break when the Aussie yacht's steering gear broke on the fifth leg. Right after the win, Conner drove his red-hulled yacht gleefully into the traffic jam of hundreds of spectator boats, waving and grinning as he drew the cheers and horn-blasts of partisans.

India troubled

BANGALORE (AP). — India collapsed to 85 for 6 but then recovered somewhat to finish the second day of the first cricket Test against Pakistan at 185-6 here. The first day was virtually washed out by rain.

Talwar Naqash (2-35) and Mushtaq Nazki ripped through the heart of the Indian batting with only small Greenidge (42) offering any resistance. But Roger Binny (50) and Mahan Lal(51) steadied things with an unbroken 78 wicket stand worth 106 runs so far.

Outrage won't affect nuclear policy—Soviets

MOSCOW (AP). — The outrage generated by the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner will not force Moscow to make concessions in the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, according to First Deputy Foreign Minister George Kornienko.

Kornienko, in statements to a news conference Wednesday, also rejected demands from the U.S. and other nations for compensation for the 269 victims of the attack.

Repeating the Soviet contention that the U.S. government sent the jumbo jet into Soviet air space on a spy mission, he said the entire responsibility "should be borne by those who made (the airliner) an instrument of their dirty policies."

Kornienko agreed with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's assessment that the Geneva negotiations will continue. But both stood pat on their governments' last proposals.

Reagan — in a letter to Italian Premier Bettino Craxi — wrote that the "brutal Soviet aggression toward the South Korean plane, the Soviet disregard of the worldwide expressions of indignation, their attempt to mask the truth and their insensitivity toward the victims of this tragedy and their families have seriously damaged the atmosphere of the Geneva negotiations."

"But despite this incident," the president continued, "I still confirm that my firm commitment to reach an accord at Geneva remains unchanged."

Kornienko, holding his second news conference in five days, said, "There is no connection and there cannot be any connection" between the downing of the Korean jumbo jet on September 1 and the negotiations to limit the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Martial law court jails journalist in Turkey

ISTANBUL (Reuter). — A Turkish journalist, Metin Tokar, was jailed for three months by a martial law court yesterday for defying a decree banning criticism of Turkey's ruling National Security Council, officials of the Milliyet newspaper said.

'U.S. and USSR almost went to war in 1967'

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union nearly went to war in June 1967 during a crisis in the Middle East, former U.S. defense secretary Robert McNamara revealed on Wednesday.

McNamara also said that a nuclear bomb came close to exploding accidentally when a B-52 bomber crashed in North Carolina in 1961. He said a single safety switch prevented the explosion of the 24-megaton bomb.

McNamara discussed both incidents while talking about his proposal for NATO to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Discussing the Mideast incident, McNamara said that when he arrived at the Pentagon early one morning, he was told that then-Soviet premier Alexei Kosygin wanted to speak to then-president Lyndon Johnson on the U.S.-Soviet Union "hot line."

Johnson was awakened and called Kosygin, McNamara said.

"The Kosygin message was very tough — 'if you want war, you'll have war,'" McNamara said. "We damn near had war."

He said Kosygin was angry that "we had turned around a carrier in

the Mediterranean."

McNamara did not explain how the crisis was resolved or give any details, saying the matter remains classified.

Turning to the nuclear incident in North Carolina, which had been reported earlier, McNamara said a B-52 bomber on a training mission was carrying five bombs when it crashed on January 24, 1961.

"The bomb's arming mechanism had six or seven steps to go through to detonate, and it went through all but one, we discovered later," he said.

The 1961 crash occurred near Goldsboro, North Carolina, north of Johnson Air Force Base. Three of the eight crew members were killed after the bomber's right wing broke off.

As the plane fell, two 24-megaton bombs were jettisoned. One broke apart when it hit the ground, releasing relatively minor amounts of radiation, according to the Pentagon's unclassified version of the incident.

The second bomb floated down when its parachute deployed. It was that weapon that nearly detonated, a Pentagon official said.

U.S. celebrities form anti-apartheid body

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Tennis star Arthur Ashe, singer Harry Belafonte and other American celebrities announced the formation Wednesday of a new organization to discourage U.S. entertainers from performing in South Africa and its adjoining homelands, because of the practice of race segregation there.

Ashe and Belafonte, both black, are co-chairmen of the new organization, called Artists and

Athletes against Apartheid.

"We call on all artists to stay away from South Africa as long as apartheid survives," Belafonte said. "The racist regime," he declared, "is highly vulnerable to cultural boycotts."

He and other speakers urged that artists and athletes especially turn down invitations to perform or compete in any of the so-called black homelands that South Africa has carved out of its territory.

Texas ex-sheriff found guilty of torture

HOUSTON (Reuter). — The former sheriff of a Texas county and two of his deputies were found guilty yesterday of using torture to force confessions out of prisoners.

A federal court convicted James "Humpty" Parker, 47, former sheriff of San Jacinto County, John Clover, 65, and Carl Lee, 63, of conspiracy to violate the rights of prisoners by subjecting them to water torture.

Witnesses told the jury that

Parker and his deputies had tortured them in the county jail by placing a towel over their mouths and pouring water on to the towel until they confessed to crimes they said they had not committed.

Parker resigned as sheriff earlier this year after an investigation found that he stopped cars carrying blacks or long-haired men and cars showing bumper stickers from a Houston rock station and forced the occupants to strip by the roadside.

UK Conservatives get new chairman

LONDON (AP). — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed one of her toughest young backers, 43-year-old John Selwyn Gummer, to the Conservative Party chairmanship on Wednesday.

Gummer, a junior minister at the Ministry of Employment, succeeds Cecil Parkinson, who was promoted to Secretary for Trade and Industry after masterminding the Tories' general election victory last June.

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Roy Isacowitz talks to Professor Moshe Sharon about the background to the Druse struggle in Lebanon



(Alia Auerbach)

BATTLE FOR THE SHOUF

(Carmel Press)



IN LESS than two weeks of fighting, the Lebanese Druse have established their hegemony over almost the entire Shouf Mountain region east of Beirut. The reported presence of Palestinian fighters among the Druse troops and the aid given to the Druse by Syria in no way detract from the fact that they have scored a notable and clear-cut victory.

To the layman, the Druse victory comes as a surprise. Previously, the powers to be reckoned with were thought to be the Christian militias, dominated by the Phalange, and the PLO-led Moslem-leftist alliance. The Druse, concentrated in their mountain bastion, rarely rated an independent listing.

Yet now, a small fraction of the population, fighting for their small fraction of the land area, appears to hold the fate of the central Lebanese government in its hands.

Is the Druse success as surprising as it seems? Not to Professor Moshe Sharon, chairman of the department of the history of the Islamic people at the Hebrew University and a former adviser to Menachem Begin.

If anything, Sharon believes, the recent events were entirely predictable: that the battle for the Shouf and the ensuing blood bath could, to a large extent, have been avoided, had Lebanese President Amin Jemayel shown some common sense and an awareness of history in his dealings with the Druse.

History and the Druse experience dictated that they would opt for all-out battle after the Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf, Sharon believes. This is not the first time the Druse have fought for their mountain stronghold. They threw out the Maronites in the '70s, during the civil war, and the struggle between the two groups dates back to the last century. A Maronite attempt to take control in 1860 resulted in a massive massacre of Maronites by the Druse. Since then, military victory by either Druse or Maronite has meant only one thing to the losers: massacre.

No one should have doubted that the Druse would fight, and fight ably, Sharon says. Their history as a small, persecuted sect within the world of Islam can be summed up in two enduring principles: The survival of the community and the exclusivity of territory. Over the centuries, the Druse have developed the military prowess to ensure both.

When the withdrawal of the IDF from the Shouf left the Maronite militia poised to fill the void, the Druse were convinced that the survival of their community in its traditional territory was at stake. It was only to be expected that they

would use the considerable martial power at their disposal to meet the threat.

WHO ARE the Druse, this nation-community straddling the three countries, an integral part of — but always somehow separate from — each? What kinship is it that binds Druse soldiers in the armies of Israel, Syria and Lebanon?

The Druse sect developed in the 11th century as an offshoot of the Isma'iliya, itself a radical fringe of Shi'ite Islam. At the center of the sect was the Fatimid Caliph al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah, who was regarded by his followers as a reincarnation of the divine spirit. The word Druse is believed to be derived from Darazi, the name of one of the sect's founding fathers.

The Druse theosophy is a mystical amalgam of neo-Platonic ideas, Islam, Christianity, Hellenism and other influences. Its theological link with Islam is tenuous; while the Prophet Mohammed and his son-in-law Ali are revered, they are not the cornerstones of the faith.

The early Druse formed a community and settled in Wadi al-Tim, on the slopes of Mount Hermon. Later, they spread to the southern parts of Mount Lebanon, and pockets of Druse established villages in easily-defensible areas, such as on the Carmel. In the face of centuries of persecution at the hands of both the orthodox Sunni Moslems and the more mystical Shi'ites, they developed the concept of *taqiya* — camouflage — keeping their religious-communal identity secret.

Taqiya enabled the Druse to exist and function in a hostile world. It accounts for the outward similarities between Druse and Islamic liturgy and jurisprudence. It explains how Druse can retain their strong communal identity while remaining loyal citizens of the warring states of Israel and Syria.

The Druse keep their temporal and religious leadership separate. While the religious leadership comes from the ranks of the uqal, those initiated into the mysteries of the sect, the political leaders usually come from the ranks of the noble families, whose power and influence are derived from their huge estates.

THERE HAS always been tension between the political and religious leadership, Sharon maintains. When the religious leadership is in the ascendant it is evidence of Druse unity; when the political leadership is uppermost, there is disunity. But Kamal Jumblatt, who led the Lebanese Druse community in the crucial years between World War II and the Lebanese civil war in the '70s, demonstrated one crucial principle: when the Druse feel threatened, they unite around one

leader and all differences are buried.

Jumblatt, scion of the clan which for centuries has vied with the Arslan clan for leadership of the Lebanese Druse community, moved beyond the community to play a leading national role. In this, he was a successor to the Druse feudal landlords of the late Middle Ages and Ottoman period, who occa-

sionally succeeded in expanding their influence on a regional level. The 16th-century Fakhr al-Din II ruled over an area stretching from Sidon to Caesaria, until he was cut down to size by the Turks.

Jumblatt was not popular with the religious leadership. His close-to-Marxist socialism — he founded the Progressive Socialist Party — was regarded as inimical to the traditional communal exclusivity of the Druse. But when Lebanon gained its independence, and the Druse were left dissatisfied with the constitutional arrangements bequeathed by the French, the community rallied around Jumblatt as their leader in the struggle for redress. Jumblatt — "a natural leader, a charismatic leader," says Sharon — succeeded in bending the religious leadership to his will and minimizing the influence of the Arslanis.

Kamal Jumblatt was assassinated in 1977. The killer was never caught, Sharon says, but "it's no secret that the Syrians were behind it." His mantle was assumed by his son Walid, who had neither the stature nor the charisma of his father.

Walid has never been accepted by the bulk of the Druse community, says Sharon. He is too secular, he married a non-Druse woman, and his contacts with the Palestinians are suspect. Kamal Jumblatt's support of the Palestinian cause was rooted in his Lebanese socialism, his belief in national self-determination. But Kamal was strong enough to keep the Palestinians at a political arm's length. His son is much weaker.

When Israel invaded Lebanon and took control of the Shouf in June last year, the political structure created by Kamal Jumblatt was already on the verge of disintegration. There was a moment, says Sharon, when the religious leadership seemed once again to be in the ascendant; when it seemed

possible that the Lebanese Druse community could be deflected to a path of greater cooperation with the central government.

That deflection would have entailed building up a new political leadership under the Arslan clan, with the cooperation of the religious leaders. It would have entailed offering "two or three" cabinet posts to the Druse and pulling the

IDF withdrew, the Druse were ready.

Sharon stresses that the entire Lebanese Druse community, including the religious leaders who had been opposed to Jumblatt, supports the current struggle to clear the Shouf of the Maronites. More than that, the Druse "communal identity" guarantees the involvement of Israeli and Syrian Druse. He likens their communal link to that which binds Jews throughout the world. The Israeli Druse, many of them members of the IDF, who have requested permission to fight alongside the Lebanese Druse are similar to the Diaspora Jewish veterans who volunteered to fight in Israel's War of Independence. When it comes down to Druse survival, the communal bond cuts through national boundaries.

MOSHE SHARON, who spent four months in Lebanon last year in an official capacity and speaks with the familiarity of an insider, is scornful of the Maronites. He lampoons their bravado and their machismo. He describes them as being eager to fight when it is not their blood that is being spilled.

His attitude appears to reflect the change of Israeli policy in recent months. He does not criticize Israel's dependence on, and confidence in, the Maronites prior to last year's invasion, but says that,

with hindsight, that confidence was misplaced. It is clear that, in his view, the Maronites have proved themselves to be less than fit partners for Israel.

Sharon has a great respect for the Druse and their abilities. He describes them as "quiet but warlike, and very courageous." In this he appears to mirror the even-handed approach which observers say now characterizes Israeli policy in Lebanon. The Maronites are no longer "natural allies." Israel's interests come first.

But if policy demands an even-handed approach towards both Maronites and Druse, what of the alliance that appears to have linked the Druse with Syria and the Palestinians?

Sharon gives little credence to recent media reports that the Palestinians are establishing bases and preparing an infrastructure in the Shouf. The reports have probably been "planted," he says, pointing out that both the Palestinians and the Lebanese Army have an interest in creating the impression of a Palestinian influx. While the Palestinians would like it to seem as if they are already on the road back to Beirut, the army and the Phalange are interested in provoking Israel into once again sending its forces north of the Awali River.

Sharon believes that the Palestinians are using the Druse for their

own purposes during the current fighting and predicts that there will soon be a showdown between the two. He recalls that Kamal Jumblatt, who had forged a strong alliance with the Palestinians, never allowed them to set foot in the Shouf, and expects that today will be no different.

THE DRUSE successes in the current round of fighting have aborted any chance of a settlement based on strong government control over the Shouf. This week, Jemayel rejected a Saudi cease-fire plan that would have prohibited the Lebanese Army from entering the Shouf. But the Druse are not prepared to see their hard-won military gains diluted.

Whatever the outcome, it is likely to be a form of cantonization, Sharon believes.

At best, the Druse canton in the Shouf would be represented in the government and the present regime would continue to run a decentralized machine of state. At worst, the Shouf canton would go it alone, linked to Syria in the east and a Syrian-controlled area in the north. Amin Jemayel would be reduced to mayor of East Beirut.

Granted their personal safety and territorial integrity, the Druse will continue to be accommodating to whatever authority they might find themselves under. But when pushed to the wall, they will fight.

Sharon believes that the Palestinians are using the Druse for their

Israel begged Jemayel to enter into an agreement with the Druse...but all they wanted was to get their revenge

On the road

By ED GROSSMAN/Jerusalem Post Reporter



Cars line up at an Israeli checkpoint in Southern Lebanon. (IPPA)

asked questions.

Here in this car, it emerged, was George, a young student of engineering on his way to Ben-Gurion to catch a plane to Texas, where the school year is about to start. George isn't a refugee; he's only taking this long way around

because the fighting has closed his own country's international airport.

Here's an elegant, intelligent woman wearing a tiny crucifix around her neck and driving her parents to the family's second home near Sidon. She plans to return to Beirut today; if it isn't too unsafe.

Here is a Maronite family from the village of Jiye, off the coastal road. Most of the villagers, one of the menfolk says, have left for Sidon and the protection of the IDF after hearing of massacres by the Druse. But the Jiye-ites are only waiting for the word, and they will return.

And here is a true refugee family crammed into a rusting truck — three generations of Shi'ite Moslems, from grandmother to week-old infant, escaping the battles in the Shi'ite shanty town in Beirut adjacent to the U.S. Marines.

It was hard, therefore, for the journalist to estimate how many of the thousands going from north to south over the Awali were refugees in the sense of people scared away or driven from their homes for good, and how many were just moving out of the way until the storm passed.

The Lebanese have always been great travellers in any case. Nevertheless, just for the record, the journalist made a rough guess at the number of refugees, however defined.

As to how long the Lebanese must continue to suffer, he could only think to himself, with a little shame and not without pity, "God knows."



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HAPPY NEW YEAR

THOSE WHO CONSIDER Herut's choice of Yitzhak Shamir an interim measure may be in for quite a surprise. According to my sources inside the ruling party, the current foreign minister is making plans to occupy the Prime Minister's Office for a long time.

The sources dismiss out of hand the Shamir campaign managers' claims that their man was a stop-gap candidate. And they assert that it was a clever double-pronged electioneering tactic in the leadership confrontation with Deputy Premier David Levy, designed to woo the floating voters and soothe the fears of backers of such future candidates as Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

I also hear that Shamir, with encouragement from Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, now very much part of the anti-Levy faction, decided to put Levy in charge of the Likud negotiations to reconstitute the coalition as a means of keeping him quiet and tying him to a position of loyalty to the new Shamir government.

In the foreign minister's entourage, they are talking of Shamir as another Levi Eshkol, who stretched his "temporary" succession of David Ben-Gurion into a full-fledged six years as premier. My Herut sources say that when the Shamir people talk of a "government of continuity" and "no change," they are envisioning a few months of staying put before Shamir divests himself of the foreign affairs portfolio and/or shuffles around the Herut ministers.

THE PROSPECT of a prolonged Shamir premiership means considerable influence for his two chief lieutenants, Deputy Agriculture Minister Michael Dekel and Ronnie Milo, the Herut Knesset whip and party information head.

Talk is that Dekel is in line for the important chairmanship of the Ministerial Settlement Committee, ahead of Tehiya's Yoram Ne'eman.

Dekel and his fellow Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Liberal Pessah Grupper, met at the Herutnik's Moshav Nardiya home over the Rosh Hashana weekend. It is rumoured that, during the visit, they

Long-term expectations

PUBLIC FACES/Mark Segal



Ronnie Milo.



Michael Dekel.

closed a deal by which Grupper would get the minister's chair vacated since the death of Shmuel Ehrlich in June, and that Dekel would get the committee job.

SHAMIR has made it clear that he'd prefer to make his term as both premier and foreign minister a short one, which instantly triggers speculation as to the next FM. Three Herut names are being tossed around, the first of which is David Levy. Despite the fact that he doesn't speak English, Levy would very much like the post; the argument that he lacks experience in foreign affairs clearly weighed heavily against him in the leadership contest.

Second on the list is Yoram Aridor, who is said to be desperate in his search for a way out now that the Finance Ministry has proved to be a dead end for him. And the third

is... Ariel Sharon. Some of Shamir's folks think that Arik should be rewarded for his support (he was the only Herut minister to make his leadership preference public) by getting a plum job, despite the likely damage to Israel's international reputation.

An Arik appointment would not go down easily with the Liberals. At least two senior members of that party have assured me that their ministers will fight to the finish if Sharon's name is brought forward. But it is unlikely that the Liberals would go to the barricades if David Levy were named, leaving the Housing Ministry option open for Sharon.

ON THE LIBERAL side, substantial mention is made of the top portfolio chances of Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, focusing on either finance or foreign affairs. (Remember that Moda'i deemed himself "90 percent qualified" after Moshe Dayan resigned from the Foreign Ministry. The deal that looks most likely is a Moda'i promotion with Justice Minister Moshe Nissim getting the Liberal's deputy premiership.

THERE ARE THOSE in Herut who still harbour the hope that Shamir will bring Ezer Weizman

back into the cabinet at a later stage, either in defence or foreign affairs, in order to reinforce his top team's ultra-hawkish image. But these people fear that Shamir and Co. will not take this step, out of fear of Ezer's public appeal and pragmatism.

Meanwhile, the Exile of Caesarea is busy getting ready to field his own centrist ticket. I've been told that he quietly flew off to New York this week, to confer with Leon Charney, his Wall Street lawyer pal. The topic of their discussions is said to be the raising of a couple of million greenbacks to bankroll an independent political venture.

ARIK SHARON has been taking pot-shots at Arens ever since the latter took over at the Defence Ministry. But this week Arens joined such Sharon favourites as Washington, Cairo, the PLO, the Labour Party, "the dictatorship of 50 journalists," and the Kahan commission of inquiry (not necessarily in that order), on the list of those Arik says are out to get him.

I'm told that there was silent approval in the cabinet room after Arens ticked off Arik in his most icy sardonic manner, saying: "Not everyone who's so absolutely sure of his view of the future, was all that correct in his past assessments." After Arik spoke of a past cabinet decision to cleave to the Damour line and criticized defence policy moves, prompting Arens to ask: "Who got us into the bog? Whoever introduced the Phalangists into the Shouf caused the balance to fall apart. I'm afraid of those who show over-confidence and know everything so absolutely and don't ever make mistakes. I, for one, don't belong to that category."

It was then that Deputy Premier Levy cut short the exchange, and indeed ministers had only praise for Levy's chairmanship and the way he kept the meeting on the rails. Interestingly, he had the courage even to cut short a political dissertation by army intelligence chief Aluf Emdur Barak, arguing that it was the minister's — and not a senior officer's — job to offer political insights. Naturally the next day the military establishment planted angry reactions via their favourite newsmen against such interference from a mere civilian.

NOW THAT Begin is out of the picture, we won't hear from him where the truth lies in the matter raised in the cabinet by Communications Minister Mordechai Zilpori, who accused ex-C.O.S. Rafael (Rafel) Eitan of having lied in his Rosh Hashana

article in *Ma'ariv* when he denied Begin's war aim of 40 kilometres as told to President Ronald Reagan and the Knesset. Pity that Levy cut short the discussion, allowing both Sharon and Eitan to get away with their rewriting of 18-month-old history.

THE ONLY concrete result of the disintegrating agreement with President Amin Jemayel's regime is the presence in Jerusalem of the unofficial envoy of the Kataeb-Phalange, Elie Anasta, whose Hilton Hotel suite is strategically placed close to the foreign ministry, Television House, and the various meeting places of the press corps, local and foreign.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST social events of the season took place on Rosh Hashana eve at Asia House, where the *brut mite* of businessman Michael (Micky) and Galla Albin's first child drew a full house of Top People, with Albin's boss, tycoon Shaul Eisenberg, competing for attention with the Albin heir. One could have formed a grand coalition from the politicians attending the *simcha*. Ezer Weizman was the *sandak* and Liberal leader Moda'i assisted him. Labour's economic affairs expert Gad Ya'acobi cornered Moda'i near the refreshments table, and reportedly sounded him out on a Labour-Liberal coalition.

In Labour, there's much consternation over Ya'acobi's appointing himself "shadow finance minister." He may have offered that job to Moda'i. I'm told the minister gave a "don't-call-me-I'll-call-you" reply.

REPORTS that, after Agudat Yisrael, the biggest financial beneficiary from the coalition talks was the Matzav splinter party of Rabbi Haim Druckman have caused near-apoplexy in the NRP. It came as such a shock as to compel Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Education Minister Ze'ev Hammer, heads of the warring party factions, to try and mend their fences. When Hammer told ministry officials at a Rosh Hashana eve party that "we have to learn to listen to each other," was he thinking primarily of his own party?

I'm told that the municipal election list pacts in various townships between Tami and the NRP Youth Circles was not only the outcome of talks between Aharon Abshatzel

and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir, but extends also to deals between Tami and the NRP as a whole. On the one hand, while Ben-Meir has been thinking out loud about the likely benefits of forming a religious division inside the Likud, the NRP Likud *VTmura* faction of Yitzhak Raphael and David Glass prefer to renew the old partnership with Labour.

As they say, whether Yitzhak Shamir or Shimon Peres forms a government, Dr. Burg will be interior minister. Now I hear whispers from inside Labour that Tal-kehrand's Jewish counterpart might be tempted at a later stage to switch coalition horses by satisfying his yen to move over to the Foreign Ministry.

His Peace Now-nik son, Avraham Burg, this week told an interviewer: "When I was at primary school, the son of my father's driver was in the class below me. I remember well how during the worst weather, with freezing snow and driving rain, I had to walk home, while our driver picked up his son from school. You see, my mother forbade the driver to take me to and from school."

IN DIPLOMATIC circles they're talking of near-open friction between the American Embassy people in Tel Aviv led by Ambassador Samuel Lewis and the new U.S. Middle East envoy Robert MacFarlane. Cocktail circuit gossipers have for some time been relishing tales of MacFarlane's un-diplomatic behaviour, especially his reported shouting match with Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche. It's said that Lewis did not enjoy his role as peacemaker between the two. There is a low opinion of State Department officials and of President Ronald Reagan's judgement in sending an inexperienced U.S. National Security Council aide to the Middle East.

CONGRATULATIONS to former *Ha'aretz* defence correspondent Ze'ev Schiff for being chosen "journalist of the year" by the country's editors in the annual Rosh Hashana poll conducted by Kol Yisrael. "Behind the Headlines" co-editors, Moshe Nestelbaum and Avraham Maron. Schiff and the country's other defence writers were praised for their honest reporting of the

war in Lebanon during the past year.

ASSOCIATED Press's Tel Aviv bureau held a well-attended party to bid farewell to its outgoing bureau chief, Larry Thorso who has been re-assigned to AP's London bureau, and to welcome its new bureau chief, Nick Tatro and his wife, Earleen, whose last post was in Beirut.

ALL BEING well, President Chaim Herzog's first overseas visit will be to the U.S. in November to attend the annual convention of the General Assembly of the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds in Atlanta, Georgia. I gather that the acceptance of the invitation was cleared with Begin before his latest illness; but it has to be formally announced and submitted for mandatory approval to the cabinet, after Reagan gives his formal okay and sets a date for receiving the President and his wife Ann at the White House. That explains the flurry of stories emanating from both Washington and Jerusalem over an impending visit by Shamir to the White House early in October.

Meanwhile, Herzog has to be a gentleman-in-waiting at the refurbished Beit Hanassi, into which his family finally moved this week. Just before Rosh Hashana, after officiating at the traditional presidential reception for the diplomatic corps, the President, his wife, and his aide, Aluf Mishne Ami Gluska, hurried down to the Tsrifin army base to witness the women officers' graduation ceremony in which their youngest child, Ronit, completed the Herzog family line of intelligence officers.

WE HAVE learned that I.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis met last week with ten leaders of the Israel Druse community. The group, headed by the chairman of the Daliat el-Carmel local council, and the chairman of the Druse group watching events in Lebanon, Dr. Fadel Mansour, also from Daliat to discuss U.S. relations with the Druse. As a result, a member of the Lewis staff contacted Daliat al-Carmel a day or two later, to inform the Druse that the embassy had a White House cable promising that the marines would not attack Shouf Druse, if the marines in Beirut were not attacked.

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The power of guilt

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

ABOUT 30 YEARS AGO, a psychologist who ventured into commercialism advised an American soap company how to sell its product.

Theorizing that the American public felt guilty about not entering World War II earlier, he suggested that the soap be described as "cleaning you from the inside." A guilt-ridden citizenry turned the fourth-rate soap into the most popular product of its kind — within a few weeks.

Rabbi Chaim Lifschitz, a psychologist, graphologist and spiritual leader of the Darchei Noam yeshiva in Jerusalem, used that story this week to illustrate the power of guilt in Western societies. The public lecture, attended by dozens of men and women, was titled *Teshuva Without Guilt: The Dilemma of Repentance* and devoted to the theme of the 10 days of penitence between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur.

Guilt, he maintained, is a "negative drive." He estimated that "90 percent of the people in mental hospitals are there because of guilt. They created their illness in order to get rid of that guilt. They reason," said Rabbi Lifschitz, "that because they're sick, they're exempt from punishment."

Looking at other religions, the rabbi claimed that Christianity is "a champion of guilt." Christianity, he explains, says: "You should be an angel, but you are, in fact, a wild beast of the field. What guilt that creates!"

Islam expects the human being to be "absolutely perfect," but since no one is perfect, it allows its adherents to do whatever they want. From time to time, Muslims must perform large deeds, like *jihad*. In the meantime, they can have fun.



Chaim Lifschitz. (Averbach)

"Muslims get terrible guilt from the dichotomy."

THESE TWO religions build their whole hope on guilt, he adds. They impose on their believers "impossible missions, knowing they're incapable of doing them. They know guilt will enslave you and make you dependent on them."

While Christianity views pleasure as a sin, he continues, Judaism sees no dichotomy between the two. Jews must perform duty with pleasure. "To do a duty without pleasure creates guilt," asserts the rabbi.

"And the more guilt you feel, the less you are yourself. Judaism views 'self' as your uniqueness, originality, imagination, specialty. Creativity is fulfilling your goal — the reason you are alive — each according to the abilities of his own 'self.'"

Rabbi Lifschitz argues that guilt is destructive because a person who suffers from it feels he can never resolve the difference between what he is expected to do and what he is capable of doing. "The bigger the

guilt, the greater the destruction of the human being. If he is an aggressive type, he can ruin others, and if he is not, he can ruin himself."

Teshuva is the Jewish answer to this dilemma, says Rabbi Lifschitz. In order to repent, Jews must first realize that they can't get rid of the feeling of guilt. But they can turn it into a good thing.

Teshuva, according to Jewish belief, begins with awareness of the sin that has been committed. Next comes remorse. The sinner must plan to correct his behaviour and confess what he has done. Remorse, says the rabbi, thus becomes a legitimate step in *teshuvah* instead of being the end product.

Instead of feeling guilty about hurting someone because of the self-preservation fear of being punished, the Jew who wants to repent should think about the object he hurt. You resolve the dilemma, says the rabbi, by turning an act of self-preservation into an act of creativity.

Thus, he concludes, Yom Kippur should not be a day of worry about what punishment one will receive for sins committed during the old year. It should be a time of repentance, of sincerely looking for creative ways to improve one's behaviour.

In order to do so, a Jew must be conscious of a Higher Being who concerns.

"Everyone also needs a spiritual adviser who knows him well enough to judge him objectively," says Rabbi Lifschitz. "If this adviser does not know him well, he can cause damage. But if he does know him well, he can help him turn his remorse into creative acts."

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The tragedy of '73

By CHARLES HOFFMAN



was Greek tragedy rather than biblical morality play that was unfolding. Both sides to the conflict were doomed to collide because they were locked on course by the moral imperatives of their positions.

Fate supplied two consummate actors, Golda and Sadat, to play the leading roles.

The victory of June 1967 provided not only a confirmation of superior Israeli military technology and strategy. It was also experienced as the embodiment of the fighting spirit of "no alternative" that provided the moral foundations of Israel's existence since the War of Independence. Israel, threatened again in 1967 with annihilation, waited uneasily while the nations took futile counsel, then struck out. We were forced to pay a price in blood simply to assert our right to exist.

No one embodied the virtually inexhaustible moral strength in this awesome equation better than Golda. Eshkol's character was "flawed" by doubt, hesitation and a tendency to seek compromise. He wouldn't have been able to play the lead in the unfolding tragedy with the artless determination and certainty displayed by Golda.

Golda, with her frail exterior and

simple, plodding Hebrew, exuded more moral authority and will than Begin ever managed to do with his strutting and theatrical rhetoric. With her steady smile or glance of disapproval, she, like Dayan, could wield the most probing journalist or restless political critic.

THE MORAL victory of 1967 gave Israel the seemingly unassailable right to demand nothing less than a directly negotiated peace based on defensible borders. And until the Arabs realized that they had no choice but to make peace, why should Israel give up the strategic advantages of the cease-fire lines? (Golda always did like to respond to pointed questions with another question.) In any case, time was on our side.

Even the intrusion of the Palestinian problem into the international arena by a resurgent PLO buoyed the government's moral position. Who could conceive of having truck with that despicable band of murderous infiltrators and hijackers, who couldn't even refrain from betraying their ally King Hussein? In any case, there was no such thing then as a Palestinian.

Sadat at first seemed miscast for his role, and it was too late before

Israel realized that he too was set on a morally determined course with the same iron determination displayed more overtly by the other protagonist in the tragedy. Only across the bloody divide of October 1973 was it possible to see what could not be seen before.

Emerging cautiously at first from Nasser's imposing shadow, Sadat dealt decisively with those in Egypt who threatened his power. That was the first signal we missed, and there were more to come. He boldly deepened the Russian involvement in Egypt, then audaciously expelled them when they refused to go along with his preparations for war.

After Israel rejected his peace offer based on total withdrawal — which was of course consistent with its premise of moral and military superiority — Sadat openly declared that war was the only way. He was ridiculed after his famous "year of destiny" in 1971 passed without a shot being fired, but then began openly to train his troops for the Canal crossing.

IF OUR blindness had been caused only by the glare reflected from the hundreds of tanks, planes and armoured troop carriers added to our arsenal after 1967, the burden of guilt would have perhaps been more bearable in the aftermath of 1973. But how can one atone for what was believed to be right, even if it was tainted by self-righteousness?

To admit the possibility that the Arabs could have a legitimate reason to wage war would have completely undermined the moral pillar of Israel's post-1967 strategy. As for Golda, herself of the biblical school of morality, right on one side had to be matched by wrong on the other. No amount of intelligence reports could ever displace that existential truth. It was truly inconceivable that an Arab leader would deliberately make war on Israel, that he was bound to lose, because he sincerely felt that he had "no alternative."

In a tragedy, everyone is right and everyone loses. The tragedy of the Yom Kippur War, however, eventually had a resolution in the biblical spirit of hope and redemption, when the peace agreement was finally signed. Let us hope that no one will be brazen or foolish enough to attempt to rewrite the ending.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

Doubts after Lebanon

By YOSEF GOELL

TEN YEARS AGO tomorrow, the Yom Kippur War (5734 according to the Hebrew calendar) undoubtedly constituted a watershed in the history of Israel.

The two-front onslaught that was unleashed against Israel by the armies of Egypt and Syria seemed during the first few days to be on the verge of eradicating the very existence of the Jewish Commonwealth that had been established so miraculously and so tragically only 25 years earlier.

The fact that the war was transformed into a resounding military victory for Israel — due to the tenacity and bravery of 300,000 young and not-so-young Israelis and to the supreme sacrifice by 3,000 of those men — did nothing to change the essentially traumatic nature of that war.

The most profound and lasting effect of that war, just 10 years ago, was the shattering of the blind faith that Israelis had had in their military and political leadership.

The victory in the 1948 War of Independence was seen as nothing less than miraculous by the largely agnostic fighters who bore the brunt of that war. And in the years between 1948 and 1967, no one quite understood how tiny, militarily weak, politically isolated Israel was going to stand up to the combined might of the Arab world, which had vowed to "undo the shame" of 1948.

What sustained Israel during that period was a blind trust that the same leadership which had seen us through the heady but danger-fraught year of 1948 would always be able to live up to any and all future challenges.

How they would do it, none of us knew. But that they would do it of that we were sure.

THE THREE-WEEK waiting period that preceded the Six Day War in June 1967 was the first occasion on which this blind confidence was tested. There was a sense of panic throughout the country, although interestingly enough not

among the men who had been called up to the reserves and who were waiting for Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser to make good his blustering threats.

In the rear, however, the despair that had spread to the political leadership could be sensed, for example in the dispensation by the Tel Aviv Rabbinate for observant Jews to participate in digging mass graves for the tens of thousands of civilian casualties that were expected from Egyptian bombing raids.

The dramatic triumph in the first three hours of that war, however, set Israel on the path to the unthinkable overconfidence of the imperial Israel that strutted about as the superpower of the Middle East during the following six years.

IN SPEAKING of watersheds, the Six Day War was a much bigger watershed, with much more lasting effects, than even the Yom Kippur War, in which we paid for the sin of overweening overconfidence.

The big army began in 1967, not in 1973; the Yom Kippur War experience simply exaggerated a process that had begun six years earlier. The profound social changes that have occurred in the Israel of the past 16 years are largely a result not so much of those two wars as of the staggering defence budgets fuelled by an astronomical increase in American defence and economic aid. All that began in 1967.

As 1983, the 10th anniversary of the Yom Kippur War, wanes, and as the Hebrew year of Hatashmad (5744) begins, there is no question that Israel is the military superpower of the Middle East.

But the vexatious experience of the war in Lebanon — a war that should have been a piddling military exploit for such a military giant — has raised nagging doubts: is the total concentration on building our military might really the answer to our ability to withstand the long-term challenges of the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict?

The trauma of the Yom Kippur

War led our military leaders to insist on building a gigantic army, equipped with the most sophisticated and most expensive of weapons. This has been seen as the best way of preventing a recurrence of the near fatal surprise of 1973.

The political leadership of the '70s and '80s, which went along willy-nilly with this monodimensional analysis of Israel's situation tended to neglect many of the other aspects that contribute to Israel's strength.

SUPERPOWER ISRAEL is more internally divided today than it has ever been; its confidence in its political leadership is at an unprecedented nadir; its economic ability to maintain the size and quality of the armed forces on which it has come to depend is more in question than ever before.

The issues that exercise the public and occupy the waking hours of our top leadership are all of a short-term nature: What will happen in the Shufat today and along the Awali line tomorrow? Who will form next week's short-lived government and what price will have to be paid to which minuscule coalition partner to ensure the ephemeral viability of that body?

Yom Kippur Hatashmad would seem to be a fitting opportunity at the 11th hour for our more thoughtful leaders to address questions regarding our long-term survival — and the nature of that survival over the long haul.

It really makes little difference who heads and populates the government of the next few months. The real question concerns new forces that might hopefully emerge to lead us out of this transitional period, and the new ideas they will present to help us break out of the stultifying public climate that has hung over Israel for the past 10 years.

It is certainly time to break with that past.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

Democracy in Judaism

By ELI LEDERHENDLER

"What is justice?" and "What is freedom?" The Jewish political tradition, on the other hand, was focused on the resolution of immediate and concrete issues. "What could one do with the sublime notion of justice?" he asks.

By the same token, of course, it is less than intellectually honest to inspect Judaism for an articulated "Bill of Rights" and, failing to find one, announce, in dubious triumph, that "democracy doesn't exist here."

Susser provides an answer to his rhetorical question about the nature of Jewish law: Jewish laws of damages, tax regulations, etc., are related to implicit notions of justice and a just society. He compares the difficulty of reconstructing these unspoken ideas to the task of "constructing a theory of aesthetics out of architectural monuments." But, "some conception of beauty... is a necessary precondition for artistic... activity."

...And some conception of a just society lies behind the Jewish legal tradition.

WHAT DO WE really mean when we say "democracy" and argue that Zionism is a Jewish national movement and Israel as a Jewish state have necessarily to be based on democratic values?

Government by the consent of the governed. From the end of the Second Jewish Commonwealth, Jews were governed neither by priests nor by princes (whose claim to rulership was supernatural), but by their own autonomous communal boards. In those few cases, mostly in late antiquity, where Jewish "overlord" was vested with wide powers by the non-Jewish authorities, he was chosen with due regard for the consent of the governed, and his power as administrator was limited by the legislative and judicial powers of the rabbis. In addition, the Jewish tradition is firm in its belief that, even in the case of

kings, rulers who violate national values or common morality are subject to criticism and condemnation. This prophetic tradition was continued, throughout Jewish history, by popular preachers who condemned the socially wicked deeds of communal leaders in spoken word and in print (what we might call today "freedom of speech").

Equality before the law. Jewish religious law, like other ancient legal systems, distinguished between men and women, between the foreigner and the native-born. What set Jewish law apart from other systems, however, was its commitment to the protection of those whose social or legal standing rendered them weaker than the more privileged members of society.

Hence the clear difference between Jewish and Babylonian law with regard to compensation for bodily injury: Babylonian law valued the life and limb of the well-born above those of the commoner; Jewish law did not make this distinction.

Hence also the countless references to the poor, the widow, the stranger and the orphan — whom we would call today "second-class citizens" — with the admonition not to oppress them; oppression meaning exploitation or intimidation with the intent to deprive them of due process.

No one is above the law ("the Law is not in heaven"). Here the Jewish political tradition is more complicated, because for the past 1,800 years Jews have lived with two sources of law: the Halacha and the law of the gentile host state. The third-century Babylonian rabbinic leader, Samuel, is credited with coining the halachic dictum, "The law of the state is law" — which obligated the Jews to obey state law as halachic law.

However, rabbinical opinion ever since has hedged and limited this principle in a variety of ways, so that it was possible for Jews to fend

off government interference in Jewish affairs. When it came to vital Jewish interests, Jews considered themselves to be "above the law."

On the other hand, within the Jewish community itself, communal regulations were enforced by virtue of the right of the majority to legislate for the common good. These regulations had the force of law.

THAT THE survival of a Jewish polity depended on the ability of the majority to interpret the law according to contemporary needs is already underscored in the Talmud (Baba Mezia 59b).

In this famous story, the dissident member of the Academy, R. Eliezer b. Hyrcanus, quite positive that he is right and that all his colleagues are wrong, finally brings a divine voice to testify in favour of his position. The majority, nonetheless, rejects this as inadmissible. R. Joshua declaring that the Law "is not in heaven." R. Gamliel, the Nasi, thereupon has R. Eliezer placed under the ban, "so that strife may not multiply in Israel."

Now, of these two political traditions concerning the authority of law, it is clear to this writer that the case of the State of Israel is closer to the paradigm of Jewish self-government than to the gentile state whose law, under certain conditions, is recognized as binding. Those who say otherwise — that the Halacha (as interpreted by themselves) and therefore political goals that seem to be in its interests take precedence over the laws of the Jewish State — should at least have the decency not to pose as super-loyal Zionists. Zionism is nothing if it is not a basic commitment to Jewish statehood. A Zionism that sees the State of Israel as equivalent to the gentile state of the Exile is incomprehensible.

THE THREE political values outlined here (government by consent, equal protection before the law, and

the obligation of all to obey the law) are firmly embedded in the Jewish tradition, and are basic to any democratic system of government.

If these democratic values are foreign to Judaism, then what is native to it? And yet, these are precisely the principles under assault today by the anti-democrats among us who would question the relevance of government by consent to the West Bank of freedom of speech and freedom of the press to Israeli political life; equality before the law on both sides of the Green Line; and the obligation to observe the law even when it seems to run counter to one's view of the national interest.

Zionism and democracy also go hand in hand. Insofar as Zionism derives its national vision from Jewish history, Jewish political values must be its direct or indirect wellspring.

In its revolt against the historical oppression of the Jewish people, the Zionist movement instinctively chose to adopt the political forms of the free world (forgive the anachronism).

We had a pre-state parliament, not a conspiracy to seize power. This is a tradition that should make us proud. It sets us apart from almost every other state to have gained independence since the end of the Second World War, and from older nations as well.

These are values freely adopted by a proud and independent people, not an artificial graft from Western culture. That we treasure them should be self-evident, and not an arguable proposition. On the day we lose sight of them, we must inevitably mortgage our soul.

Eli Lederhendler is writing a history of Jewish political culture in Tsarist Russia.

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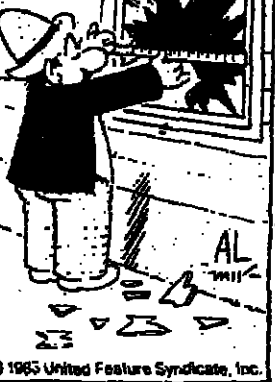
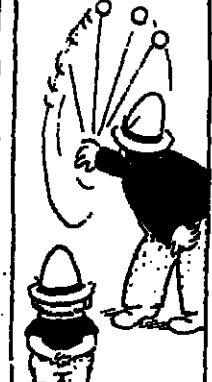
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MY MOTHER claims that once, when I was still being pushed around in a stroller, she met Begin on the street in Jerusalem. "Why, what a wonderful child you have!" he said to her in Polish while stroking my head. She thinks she remembers that he was wearing his Polish army uniform.

The tenor and details of this story are consistent with Begin's style and with various ascertainable facts and dates.

Begin, according to books by and about him, arrived in the Land of Israel in 1942, the year I was born. He lived in Jerusalem, wearing his Polish uniform and waiting to be discharged from General Wladyslaw Anders' band of noblemen, anti-Semites and patriots, until late in 1943, when he moved down to Tel Aviv to go underground and start his own army's war against the British occupiers of the Jewish homeland.

Not only was Begin living in Jerusalem while I was taking my first looks at the world — he and his wife lived, I learn, on Alfasi Street in Rehavia. The Begins lived on Alfasi, and we lived across the Gaza Road on Radak Street, also in Rehavia.

Rehavia is a small neighbourhood with a good many residents of German origin. Then it was even smaller and more Germanic, and a newcomer with the Polish eagle pinned on his cap would've been conspicuous, especially to the few other Polish Jews like my mother. Maybe it was in front of the fruit and vegetable stand on the Gaza Road — you can still buy voluptuous grapes there — that Begin and she got talking, and he praised me.

So the story may be true.

IF I NEVERtheless remember nothing about my first and only face-to-face meeting with the man whom my fellow Israeli Jews twice elected as their leader, that's no wonder — at the time, I couldn't have been more than 18 months old.

What I do remember is the extraordinary fruit and vegetable stand, and the wasps buzzing around the grapes. I also remember what I was told when Mr. Koenig disappeared, and what happened the night I broke curfew.

The Koenigs lived in the apartment across the hall. The language in which they spoke to each other was neither Hebrew nor Polish. They had no children. Mr. Koenig was always outfitted, despite the climate, in jacket and tie, and he spoiled me with chocolates.

One day the chocolates stopped — and Mr. Koenig wasn't there anymore. I remember that I believed it when my parents told me that he had had some kind of accident at the King David Hotel. I knew that the King David was very far away and very big. Accidents could happen in such a big and distant building. Mrs. Koenig, sad and silent, lived next-door by herself after that.

Today, I can figure out that when Mr. Koenig died in the rubble of the King David, I was two months shy of my fourth birthday. I was a bright child, though, and by the time I was five, I already had a better idea of what was what. I was still the prince of a sunlit paradise, but now I was aware that in this garden there was an enemy who rendered life even more deliciously fascinating.

This enemy wasn't the Arabs —

in Rehavia. Arabs were seldom to be seen — but rather the British soldiers in their berets and knee-boots who patrolled in jeeps and checked papers at the road-block on King George Road. It was fun to stick your tongue out at them on the way home from kindergarten. As long as it was daylight, there was nothing to be afraid of. Only at night were things said to get dangerous. A little girl in another part of town, I was warned both by the kindergarten teacher and by my parents, had been shot by the soldiers when she went out on the balcony after curfew. Therefore you had to be home and inside before dark.

Night falls fast in Jerusalem. A five-year-old playing war games with his friends in one of the open fields which still existed in Rehavia in 1947 could be caught by surprise. We were caught that time. The first stars had started coming out before we realized that we'd better run, not walk home. So we ran, laughing and shouting. We weren't really afraid.

I trust my memory when it tells me that I was less concerned about what the British might do to me than about the anxiety I was causing my parents. I ran, and ran, and my friends split off, and when I got to our house, alone, I didn't rush in, but lingered outside until it was completely dark, peeking through the shrubbery with my heart divided between guilt and pleasure.

At last I went in. My mother, pale, embraced me. My father, not a violent man, gave me a stinging beating with his belt.

THESE, THEN, are two memories of my childhood which have their connection with Menachem Begin. It's a childhood which I have always remembered mainly as something sunny and rosy, a fabulous period when I was safe and in command and loved by everyone, and the world which I was heir to seemed the opposite of threatening.

I don't know whether I would've continued remembering it thus if we hadn't soon moved to the United States and my pampered and protected childhood in Palestine hadn't taken on the fuzzy glow of things from which you are separated, not only by a constantly widening gap of time, but by thousands of miles. Anyway, it didn't seem paradoxical to me at the age of 10 or so to discover, in Boston, that the Palestine where I had been a happy child wasn't a peaceful place in a generous world.

It was partly from my reading that I found out some of the facts about this, and about why Jewish children in the Land of Israel were so precious and spoiled, for by the time I was 10, I presented an extreme case of the American-Jewish baseball-freak and book-worm. I read, read, read.

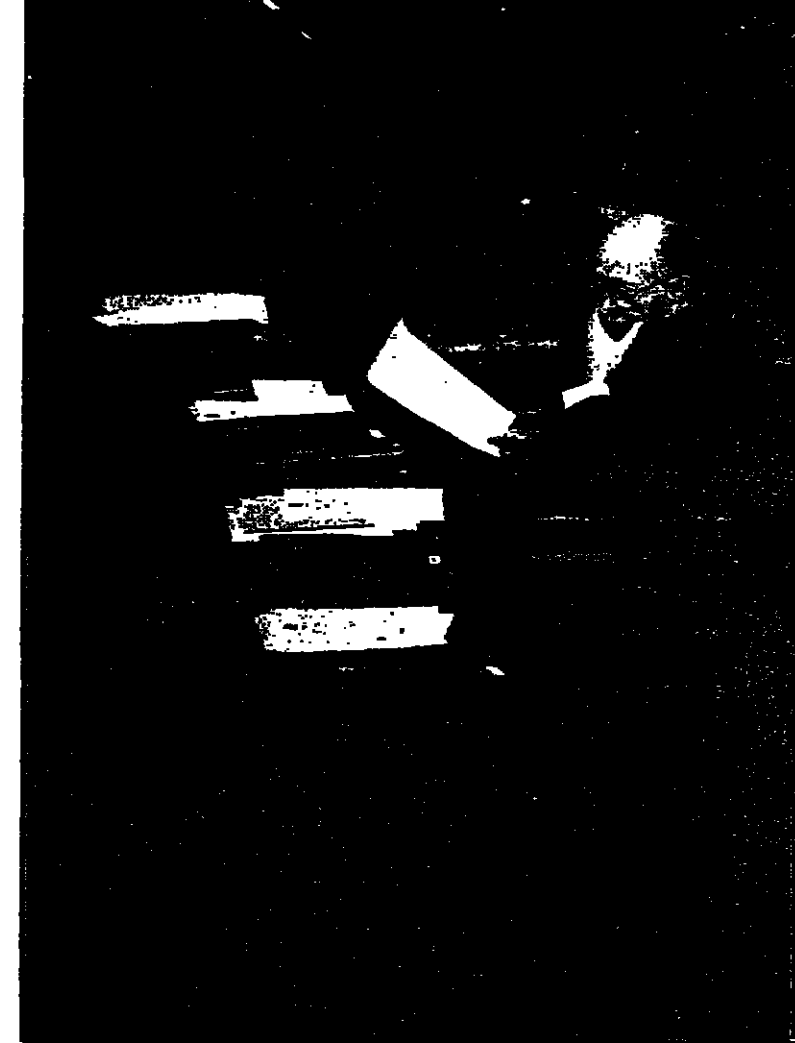
I read like a madman at the public library — my Polish and Hebrew rusting and my English going from strength to strength — and one of the thousands of books in English which I screened on the back of my eyeballs in the cold months when there was no baseball to be played or listened to was the translation of Begin's version of his underground years, *The Revolt*.

This book gave me deep satisfaction. Not only did it have action and suspense, but the action and suspense were, actually set in the

Winning at darts

By A.E. Norden

(David Robinson)



country which I romantically remembered and which, although I now thought of myself as an American, I never ceased feeling somehow loyal to and dependent on.

Reading how Begin's boys of the Irgun dressed up in British uniforms and carried away entire armories of weapons and explosives, how they staged amazing prison break-outs, how the curfews and dragnets couldn't have bothered them less, I was thrilled and moved and consoled.

I see now that one of the reasons why such stories, and such chapter headings as "WE FIGHT, THEREFORE WE ARE," satisfied me so was that when the Irish kids in the neighbourhood aimed snowballs with rocks in them at my head, I ran away, fearful and ashamed of my fear. I confused the Irish with the British and obtained vicarious revenge. Begin's tales of his boys chastising and humiliating and in the end forcing out 100,000 enemy troops gave me second-hand comfort.

As for his rhetoric, I didn't mind it then. I accepted it, just as, without thinking or caring about it too much, I accepted the author's explanation of what happened at the King David — that the bombs in the milk cans were meant to blow up only the British secret police headquarters, which were housed in a wing of the hotel, that everything possible was done to prevent casualties, that a phone call alerting the British in good time and advising them to get everyone out got the response: "We don't take orders from Jews," and that it was as a result of this that 91 people were killed, British, Arabs and Jews, police, hotel guests, clerks and passers-by, and also my chocolate supplier.

I accepted what Begin wrote, being too young and distracted by my own troubles to imagine what the scene was like when the King David crumbled, or to entertain the idea that Jewish freedom fighters could make mistakes. And when it came to the feuds, described in *The Revolt*, between the Irgun and the above-ground Jewish Agency, these hardly registered on me.

We moved away from the Irish neighbourhood. I forgot about

nationalism. This arrangement has some features which I haven't yet learned to enjoy.

I've been obliged, as a half-time journalist, to listen to more political speeches during the last eight years back in the place where I was born than I would have if I could earn my bread and gasoline from gardening alone.

Menachem Begin having been prime minister from 1977, I've had to listen to more speeches by him than by any other politician. It's a chore for me to listen to almost any politician anywhere giving a speech. Listening to Begin, however, distressed me physically. After a few minutes, I felt my cheek twitching. This was my reaction as soon as I started hanging around the press gallery of the Knesset in 1975.

Begin was then the head of the opposition. This is what he'd been for 26 years, ever since the first Israeli elections, and this is what the conventional wisdom, which I swallowed like a baby, said that he would be forever. Begin would never be, could never be, prime minister. He'd never be anything but a bombastic, courtly, boring figure, a man with a strange past, an ineffectual present, and no future.

The prospect of him as prime minister of Israel would've been frightening if it hadn't been fantastic — what better proof that Begin was and would always be irrelevant than the fact that Henry Kissinger, shuttling between Israel and the Arab countries, didn't trouble to consult him for his views? Relearning Hebrew, I half-attended to Begin's baroque, bellicose speeches, my cheek twitching.

I should've known better.

For those who could see, there were portents of what might happen well before Begin was put on top by the people in 1977. For example, at Ben-Gurion Airport on July 4, 1976, when the Entebbe hostages were brought home after the rescue operation, it was Begin who was hoisted onto the shoulders of the dancing crowd, while Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, the Labour politicians who were, respectively, prime minister and defence minister, and who'd ordered the mission and would've had to take the blame if it had gone wrong, stood to one side like wallflowers. I saw this, but I didn't see.

Less than a year later, the impossible happened. I was as surprised as all the experts. I remember that a week before the elections, in a Jerusalem restaurant favoured by local and foreign newspaper, television and radio reporters and commentators, someone offered 2-1 odds against the perennial loser, the right-wing candidate, and no one took the bet. There was money to be made that week. All it required was open ears and a bit of objectivity. I could've supplemented my income handsomely if I'd been more alert, if I'd been listening more attentively to the other gardeners, and if I hadn't been sidetracked by my secret fears.

For the truth is, I was prepared to be scared by Begin and his party. I didn't talk about it, but as soon as he was elected and I got over my surprise, I was visited by the conscious dread that things would get out of hand. One of my Israeli friends said: "Well, here it is — fascism." Another: "It's war for sure." A third: "The best thing would be if he had another heart attack and died." I wasn't that certain, or talkative, or vicious, but I wasn't optimistic.

Many things followed. Among them was the coming of Anwar Sadat to Jerusalem, the Camp David agreements, the peace treaty with Egypt. Five years passed, there wasn't any war, and there still weren't any midnight knocks in the Jewish State, at least not on the doors of those who weren't dealing

drugs. Begin in power hadn't exactly done what I feared he might. And yet, I couldn't learn to listen to his speeches with detachment.

AROUND this time, I made friends with a British correspondent, a non-Jew, someone of my age stationed in Jerusalem. We first got talking while waiting for press conferences to start. Later we covered some hot spots together — the West Bank, the Lebanese border, the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem. Every once in a while I'd find myself with my British colleague in one of the pubs near the government press office. Having teleaxed his daily story to his paper, he'd be drinking beer with me and running down the prime minister of Israel. It was always the same. Begin had said something that morning, and my friend would reflect on it dispassionately. I said: nothing. "The man," he'd sum up, "is a disaster. Why do you Jews choose him?"

"Hell," I almost answered the first time, "I didn't choose him." But I bit my tongue. I wasn't about to ask to be let off the hook for the Jews' legally and democratically-elected leader, and as for a political discussion, if there's anything that seems more pointless to me than such talk, it's such talk in a bar.

"So I said to him: 'Never mind. Let's have a game of darts.'"

He beat me, and I had to buy him a bottle of Guinness. His leather coat, rusty hair and crooked teeth floated into my mind's eye the next day while I was pulling up weeds, and again and again in the days after that. Pulling up weeds, I framed replies which I could've given, none of which seemed totally satisfactory and all of which would've led to a political discussion.

I had more than a few ideas why Menachem Begin was so popular among my old-new countrymen. I had some ideas, too, about why some of Begin's actions, as distinct from his words — for example, his order to the Israel Air Force to smash Iraq's plaything of an atomic reactor — aroused my respect and gratitude. But I wasn't about to delve into such matters in a bar, especially not with someone who was a thorough professional and good company and basically an uninvolved outsider. Besides, if in his first five years Begin hadn't proven to be an out-and-out disaster, that didn't mean he never would.

So it became something of a routine. The British newsman would ask, "Why do you Jews choose him?" I'd answer, "Never mind. Let's have a game of darts." He always beat me, and I'd have to buy him a Guinness, a rather expensive brew, what with Israeli import duties.

Five years went by. It was now spring, 1982. If I was wrong before 1977 to believe that Begin could never come to the top, and if I was

wrong to be frightened immediately after he was elected, I was right to remain suspicious, and my reaction to his rhetoric was healthy. The war in Lebanon, the push to Beirut, confirmed those early fears.

Begin's rhetoric just before Israel jumped with both feet into Lebanon was remarkably hard to take. It cost me an effort not to put my hands over my ears when he spoke of the little Jewish children confined to bomb shelters in Nahariya and Kiryat Shmona. The catch in his voice was unforgivable. Also unforgivable was the war itself, the stupid war which made orphans of many Jewish children from one end of Israel to the other, and the conclusion of which is nowhere in sight.

As everything went wrong with the war, I could understand how some people could feel pity for the man whose words had once moved me as a child. Here was a tired, sick man, perhaps very sick — an old man, a widower who was said to have his wife's death very hard. Here was a Zionist who'd devoted all his life to the cause, but who must see that Israel was in deeper trouble than when he became a prime minister. Here was a survivor of a Nazi plan for the Jews, an orphan of his own right, who had to listen after day to news of Jewish and sons falling in Lebanon, and things being equal, a man who retired to some peace of mind, not being able to enjoy any of that can understand why some people pity him.

But other things aren't so obvious. Begin chose the life of the risk-seeker and power-wielder. His words were really of a piece with his actions. Choosing such a life, he forfeited the right to most of the pleasures which are due to people who know any pleasures except those of anonymity. Because he sought but gained power and in the country he loves, Begin has left other people to all other Jews, no good choice to judge him on the basis of what he achieved. It's a bad, unpleasant, avoidable choice.

Begin failed in the end. I can't pity him for that. I can't pity him for that, though I'm that he quit a broken man. I can't pity him for that, though I'm that he quit a broken man. I can't pity him for that, though I'm that he quit a broken man. I can't pity him for that, though I'm that he quit a broken man.

After having avoided the journalist for about a year, he ran into him in a pub. He said to me, "Begin, why did you Jews choose him?" To which I said, "Never mind. Let's have a game of darts." I beat him, and he had to buy me an icy Maccabee.

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ENGLISH VOICE

By PHILIP GILLON

EVERY NIGHT at 10 large numbers of Israelis, tourists, diplomats and foreign correspondents tune in to the news in English on Jordan Television. They do so, not because they are supporters of the Arabs against Israel, or because they are fanatical admirers of King Hussein, or because they are so broad-minded that they want to hear what Israel's enemies are saying about the burning issues of the day. They simply have no alternative.

Having acquired the television habit, they want to get their news in pictorial-aural form as well as by means of the printed page. Perhaps due to a misperception or some other such cause, they do not understand Hebrew, although they do comprehend English. As Israel TV does not deign to provide any news whatsoever in English, Jordan fills a vacuum for thousands of people.

This exposure of so many people in Israel — including foreign newsmen and diplomats, not to mention tourists whom Israelis hope are getting the Israeli message — worried the Committee of Concerned Citizens (the CCC) so much that they decided to take up the cause of Israel's need for a news service in English.

The CCC, of which President Chaim Herzog was a founder and the first president, is an organization formed to get English-speaking Israelis more involved in Israeli public life. The concept is that many of these immigrants were leaders in their communities in the Diaspora, who came to Israel out of idealism, yet seem to be unable to contribute to the country's social or political activities.

The leaders of the CCC decided first to find out why there was no English news, before launching a campaign for its introduction.

RONA HART, information director of the CCC, says: "Some of our members, including Zelda Harris, our national director, and me, went first to see Professor Reuven Yaron, chairman of the Israel Broadcasting Authority. He received us very

courteously and sympathetically, and listened carefully to what we had to say. But he said that there was no money available for an English news service, and no time slot into which it could be fitted. He also raised the problem of such a service leading to a demand for news in French, since Israel has so many French-speaking immigrants."

The CCC then tried Ben Zion Dell, the assistant to Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer. He, too, was sympathetic, but offered no hope of a solution. One difficulty he mentioned was that an English news service might be obliged to put the opposition point of view as well as that of the government. He thought that, while it was one thing to provide points of view critical of the government on the Hebrew news, it might be quite another to telecast such opinions to an English-speaking audience.

"I don't agree, of course," comments Rona Hart. "Information equals truth. Israel has got a very good case on the merits. We have nothing to hide."

Dell then added a further comment: he wondered whether it was really true that tourists wanted to see news on Israel Television. He said that, when he went abroad, he never bothered with television news.

This prompted the CCC to try a survey among the tourists. At first they visited hotels at 10 o'clock to ask tourists whether they watched Jordan's English news. They found many doing so, but could not establish a basis for a scientific survey. So they drew up a questionnaire and circulated it among all the major hotels.

PER KJELLSTROM, vice-president and area manager of the Sheraton chain in Israel, wrote in reply: "The Tel Aviv Sheraton has approximately 70,000 check-ins per annum, 20 per cent of which speak

Hebrew. For the rest of our guests we certainly need news in English. They do turn to Jordan TV news in French at 7 p.m. and in English at 10 p.m. I think that the implementation of news in English in Israeli TV will be a great asset."

Ilan Wechsler, general manager of the Diplomat chain, wrote: "We highly appreciate your initiative and efforts to establish an English news service on Israeli television, from which 50 per cent of our guests, tourists from abroad, will benefit, and enjoy during their stay in Israel."

Hilary Stein, director of marketing and sales of the Basel hotels group, wrote: "As a new immigrant to Israel I feel that it is very important that the news should be in English on television...I am sure that the tourists would also appreciate being able to follow the news more intensely. I really hope that in the future we shall be watching English news programmes on television."

The Hilton Hotel group did not respond in writing, but, over the telephone, told Rona Hart that there was a clear need for English news, and that their guests definitely watched the news from Jordan.

Per Kjellstrom, the Sheraton group, added the curious verbal comment that he did not find the Jordan news very much slanted against Israel. So Jordan's low-keyed propaganda may be more effective than Israeli politicians and administrators realize.

Lionel Manuel, honorary secretary of the London-based Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen & Women, and one of the organizers of the Third World Assembly of Jewish war veterans in Jerusalem last March, wrote both to the CCC and to *The Jerusalem Post*: "I noted with some concern the complete lack of English language on Israel Television. What was even more disturbing was that one could

readily view news in English from Jordan. It would seem that this omission should be urgently rectified so that viewers with English language capability only could at least see news that is not slanted toward the Arab side."

The letter was printed in *The Jerusalem Post* without any comment coming from Israel Television.

FOR OBVIOUS reasons, it was impossible to send questionnaires to all diplomats stationed in Israel. Several of them known to the CCC were privately interviewed, and all said that they watched the Jordan English news. The same reply was forthcoming from several foreign journalists.

The question of French news is a red herring: the English news would cater for important groups of non-Israelis. There seems to be no doubt whatsoever of the need for such a service.

The main problems are the two practical issues raised by Professor Yaron — a time slot and a budget.

The CCC contend that time can be found between 8 and 9 p.m. for at least a 10-minute newscast in English. At 8 there is a three-minute round-up in Hebrew, which appears to be quite unnecessary, since the half-hour *Mabat* starts only an hour later.

Almost every night, there are holes during that hour that are filled with repeats of pop or other songs, or similar pointless material. Without much effort, seven minutes could really be saved by eliminating these non-items of entertainment.

As for budget, since most of the basic information and film would be identical with that used for *Mabat*, the cost would be negligible. The CCC point out that Jordan does their English news by using clips from their Arab news and, for once, Israel could learn from their neighbour.

The demand is clearly there: the possibility of supplying the need surely merits far deeper study than it has ever been given.



A soldier gets his badge and a citation for sharpshooting at an IDF base yesterday. (Avi Rotem)

Tipler's Time Machine

By GWYNNE DYER

EVERYBODY IS familiar with the sort of science-fiction plot where the spaceship blunders into a "time warp" and comes out in the past — generally somewhere interesting like Hitler's Third Reich or 1930s Chicago, and hardly ever 14th-century Bolivia.

And we all know the paradox about the man who went back in time and killed his grandfather — so he was never born, in which case he could not have gone back in time to commit the murder, in which case his grandfather lived, so he was born, and went back in time to kill. But it's all just fiction. Time travel is impossible.

Well, no, not necessarily. Einstein's general theory of relativity, which is still our model for how the universe works, says it is possible. Einstein himself didn't say it, but a few years ago Professor Frank Tipler of the University of Texas did the necessary mathematical calculations and discovered a set of perfectly imaginable physical circumstances in which time travel would work.

The real thing, too, not one of those coy "let's make physics accessible to the peasants" analogies wherein it is eventually revealed that indeed we are all time travelers — moving forward through time. No, what Tipler has in mind is moving a spaceship full of people through a region of space where they will come out in the past. If they want, they can then return to earth and shoot their grandparents in 1995.

Tipler doesn't have the spaceship, and he can't tell us exactly where that region of space is, but he does

have the mathematics to prove that it would work. If we can find an object as massive as the sun, squeezed into a cylinder only 100 km long and 20 km in diameter, which is rotating 2,000 times a second, then we're in business.

The intense gravitational effects of this object, combined with the speed of rotation, will distort spacetime in its vicinity so much that if you approach it from just this angle, and come out just here — then you will come out 50 years before you went in. Vary the angle, and it could be 5,000 years before, or maybe 5 million.

All very well in theory, but just where are we going to find a cylinder 100 km long, with the mass of the sun, rotating twice a millisecond? A good question. But there may also be a good answer: pulsars.

Pulsars are neutron stars which meet Tipler's requirements for density very well. They also rotate very fast. Until last year the fastest-rotating pulsar we had observed was not even close to the speed needed for a Tipler time machine: it's in the Crab Nebula, and it only goes round once every 30 milliseconds. But recently astronomers have found a pulsar that rotates every one and a half milliseconds.

It's a big universe, and we only have to find a pulsar rotating three times faster than that to satisfy Tipler's conditions for time travel. The man is serious, his mathematics make sense, and the kind of conditions he specifies almost certainly do exist somewhere in the universe — perhaps in many places. Either Einstein's general theory of relativity is wrong, or it is possible

to travel backwards in time.

This obviously has no immediate practical implications for us. Our spaceships will barely take us to the moon for a weekend. It will be a very long time, if ever, before we can travel the vast distances involved in getting to the sort of object Tipler has in mind, even if we can find it.

But hang on a minute. We are the past, for all those born after us. We are, collectively, the ancestors some far future generation of human beings would want to come back to: either to shoot us, or to thank us, or most probably to collect material for a post-graduate thesis about us. So where are they, these visitors from our future?

The only flying saucer I ever saw turned out to be a balloon with a light attached, and most of the other apparitions I have seen I blame on the wine (or the whisky). But even if no living human being has ever seen anything demonstrably from the future, that really proves nothing.

Maybe Einstein is wrong, and time travel is impossible. Maybe space travel over the distances necessary to reach a suitable pulsar will never be practicable, or maybe humanity died out (will die out?) — tenses get to be a problem with time travel) before it got that far. But if time travel is possible, and our thousand-times-great-grandchildren get that far, then I am sure they would want to visit their past.

So maybe they are visiting us, but have strict rules about not revealing themselves in order not to create impossible paradoxes. Maybe, tourists from the future are living among us in disguise — there's a kid down the street whom I have always suspected of being from the 35th century.

Or maybe it's all nonsense — a column written to hold the fort while the writer is away on vacation, and printed to fill the yawning news gap of the summer doldrums. Maybe. But people as ignorant of the universe as we are, in our present stage of development, should keep an open mind.

BEGIN SENDS RESIGNATION

(Continued from Page One)

diplomatic and intelligence files from his office, reads documents, reacts and signs them when necessary.

The aides could not say, however, whether the premier is in frequent contact with Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the two ministers who handle the Lebanon crisis on an hourly basis. Other sources have indicated that Arens and Shamir make most of the decisions themselves without disturbing the house-bound Begin too often for consultations.

The facial rash version of the premier's indisposition did not quell all the doubts and speculation about the true state of Begin's health — mainly because it only surfaced for the first time yesterday, apparently in response to press reports that Begin is not shaving.

Begin is understood to have reacted spiritedly yesterday to Deputy Premier David Levy's unfounded assertion on television on Wednesday night that the premier's powers had been "transferred to me according to the law."

Still, the premier is unlikely to change the convention whereby the deputy premier chairs cabinet

meetings from which the premier is absent. If Begin stays away from cabinet on Sunday, Levy is likely to chair the session again.

If, however, Begin should decide to divest himself of the burdens of office during the period of the transitional government, he would probably recommend that his successor-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, take over his duties.

Judy Siegel adds: Eighteen days after announcing his intention to resign, Begin brought an end to criticism of his delay. He did so by sending Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor to deliver his formal letter of resignation to President Chaim Herzog.

Meridor, a Begin loyalist, was forced to present the letter to Herzog in his Beit Hanassi office several times so that dozens of reporters and photographers, granted admittance in groups, could record the event. The cabinet secretary arrived at the presidential residence driving his own car directly from the home of the premier.

"The premier asked me to bring his letter of resignation," said Meridor, smiling fleetingly to hide his emotions. "He had wanted to do it himself but because he was forced to remain still at home, I am his

representative," he told Herzog. The president opened the square white envelope but did not read it immediately. The two met privately for nearly half an hour before Herzog came out to address the press.

Herzog read out the contents of the letter: "Mr. President, According to Section 23 (a) of the Basic Law: The Government, I hereby respectfully submit my resignation from the office of prime minister... (signed) Yours respectfully and with all good wishes to you and your family for the New Year, Menachem Begin."

Herzog said it was now his duty to initiate the procedure for the es-

U.S. lauds Begin's 'courage, dedication'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration yesterday again praised Prime Minister Menachem Begin for his courage in making difficult decisions in the peace process.

"We obviously wish Prime Minister Begin well," the State Department and White House said in reacting to his official resignation. "He played a central role in

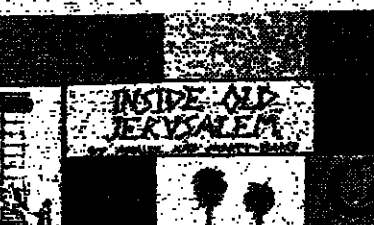
establishment of a new government. In accordance with the law, the president will consult with the factions in the Knesset "in the order that the law and convention of the years have set out." Herzog added that the candidate who enjoys the support of the majority of the Knesset and who thus has the greatest chance of forging a coalition would be invited to do so.

Herzog made a point of expressing his "deepest appreciation" to Begin for "his great efforts over the years on behalf of the people of Israel. This is not the occasion to detail his historic actions. They are indelibly inscribed in the pages of our national history...to ascertain which candidate enjoys the support of the majority in the Knesset and to authorize him to form a cabinet."

the history of his country. His dedication to peace efforts on behalf of the Israeli people are truly commendable."

The U.S. statement went on to note that Begin's leadership has been a "source of inspiration. Prime Minister Begin has shown the courage and determination to make the kind of difficult decisions for peace, as demonstrated at Camp David, which is so necessary to bringing stability to this troubled region."

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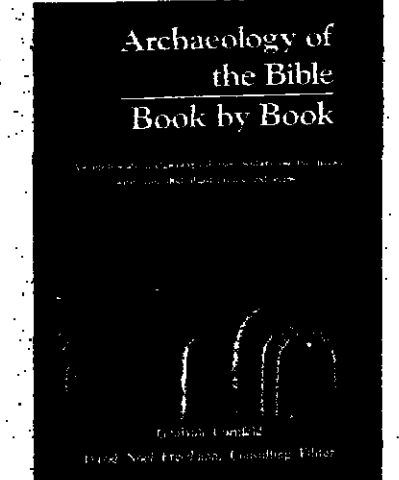
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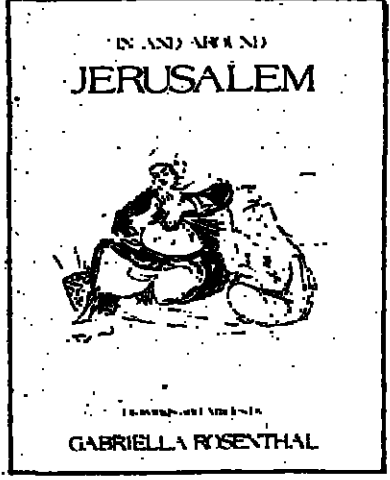
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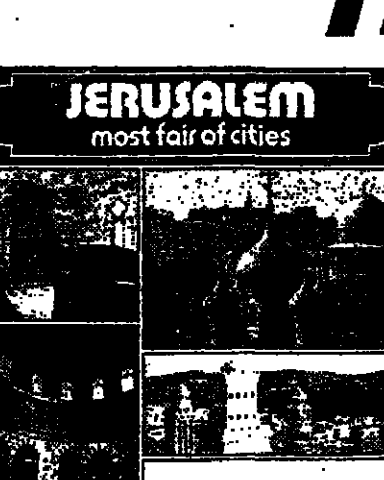
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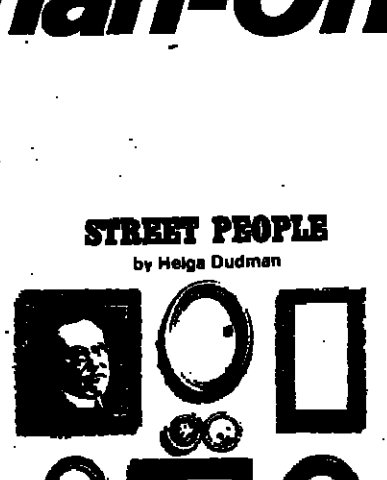
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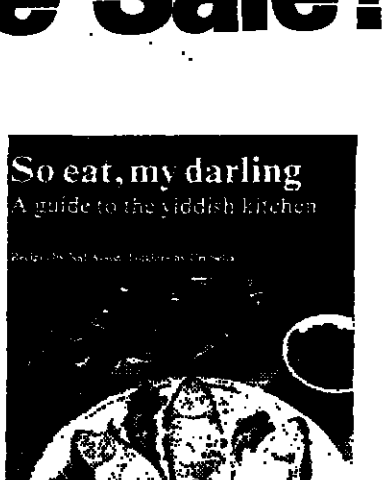
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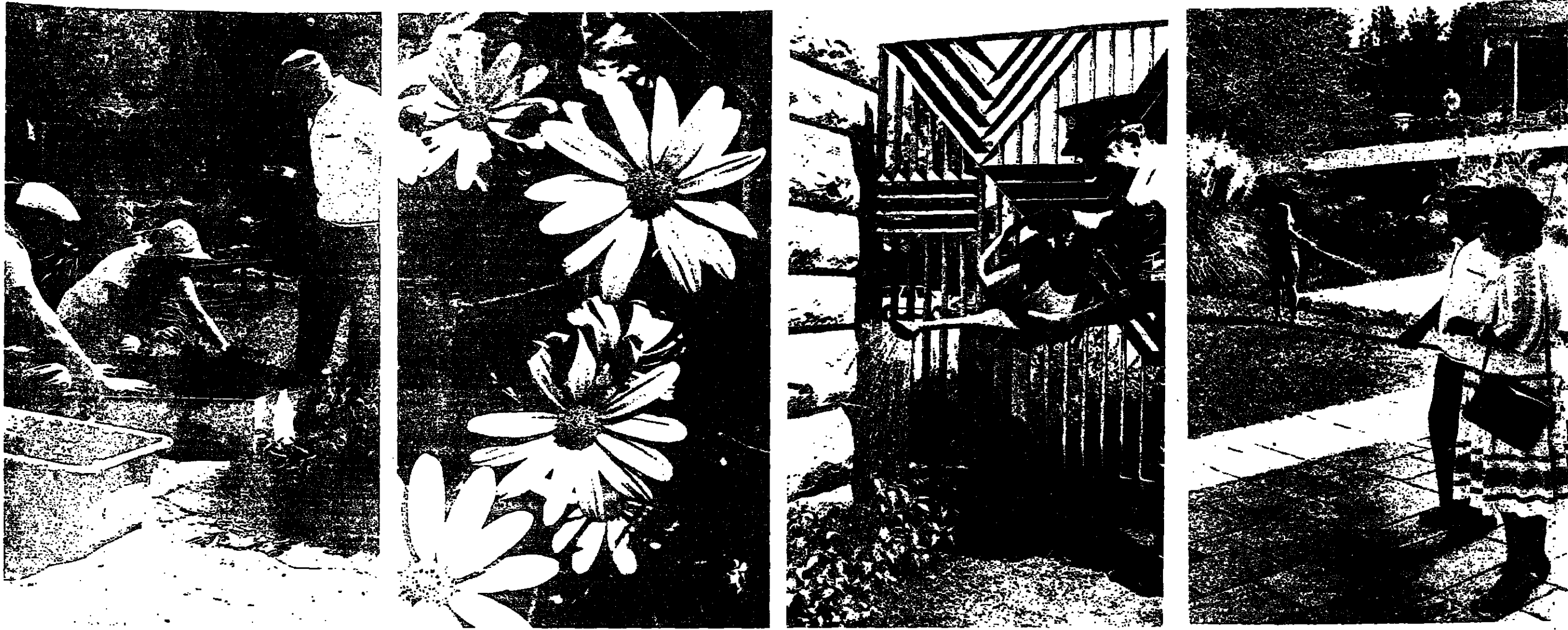
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From left: Walter Frankl discusses some of the finer points of planting with two workers at Beit Hanassi; flowers blooming in the grounds; a guard tends his own patch at the front entrance; Frankl takes Aura Herzog on an inspection tour.

THE SAME problems that have plagued Beit Hanassi — poor design and the lack of funds for proper maintenance — have begun to have their effect in the lawns and gardens of the residence.

"This is the hardest job I've ever undertaken," says Walter Frankl, gardening editor of *The Jerusalem Post* who has been retained by President Chaim Herzog and his wife Aura as gardening consultant. The lack of drainage in a plot surrounding the empty reflecting pool (empty because it won't hold water) caused root rot among the bushes. Whenever sprinklers are turned on behind the building, water enters ventilating louvers and floods offices in the basement.

Moreover, water pressure is so low that large areas can't be watered by sprinklers. And Beit Hanassi owns no tools or lawn mowers, thus requiring delays until outsiders are brought in to take care of the 10 dunams.

The grounds of Beit Hanassi were actually in better shape during the Navon presidency than they had been before. Ofira Navon placed

Gardener to the president

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich investigates a quiet revolution in the grounds of Beit Hanassi. Douglas Guthrie took the pictures

window boxes on balconies around the house and covered the roof of a service area with flowering plants instead of weeds.

It was also her idea to raise flowers in the garden for the decoration of the various offices rather than purchase expensive arrangements from florists. She also supervised the planting of tulip bulbs that had been presented to Beit Hanassi, while roses provided a magnificent display throughout the year, even though Frankl found many bushes diseased.

Frankl, who at 77 is a recognized expert and was the UN gardener at Armon Hanatziv in Jerusalem, says that none of Herzog's predecessors was to blame for the condition of the gardens.

Rather, the fault lies with the Knesset, which failed to provide adequate funds for maintaining the presidential residence.

SINCE ACCEPTING the Beit Hanassi job two months ago, Frankl and a group of seven helpers — most of them unpaid volunteers — have planted some 2,000 additions, including petunias, Chinese carnations, decorative peppers, blue ageratum and spider plants.

The president, himself an avid gardener from childhood, has told Frankl that he himself is prepared to do gardening chores in the early morning hours from time to time. And Aura Herzog, international chairman of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, has been consulted

by Frankl on a regular basis as he rehabilitates the grounds.

Because of the tiny state budget made available to Beit Hanassi for gardening, only a few men — handicapped social cases sent by Hameshakem and working for a mere IS350 a day — comprised the regular gardening staff.

Frankl sent most of them home, leaving two to help with the work. Among the volunteers now working on the grounds is Leo Weiss, a retired senior administrator at Hadassah, who loves plants. An English-born widow is working on an hourly wage basis, and one of her four children was seen helping her carry and water the new seedlings.

Some of the grass, nearly dead

from lack of water and nutrients, has come back to life under Frankl's care. An ailing camellia that had lacked iron is turning green again. Frankl and his helpers brought small rocks from the Jerusalem Forest, using them as edging around ancient olive trees near the entrance. The rounds are filled with a rainbow of colour from petunias and other biennials.

Two rectangular plots that had been filled with sickly rose bushes are now filled with five colours of petunias, and the roses were cut down close to the ground and sprayed. Frankl hopes to replace the petunias with tulips and crocuses that will bloom in the spring.

BUT THE empty pool will have to remain without water, says Frankl, because making it capable of holding water would cost a great deal of money. Instead, garden furniture will be placed on the lawn nearby and a Japanese garden of plants and decorative wood and rocks will be planted — "at modest cost" — where rotting plants now grow wild around its edge.

A lumbering sculpture by Menashe Kadishman, which stands forlornly in the empty pond, is a problem. Frankl intends to ask the sculptor for permission to plant pots of climbing ivy at the base so that eventually the sculpture will be covered by green leaves.

Manpower remains a problem, says Frankl. A regular but small gar-

dening staff is necessary to take care of the grounds, which — especially behind the residence — look overgrown and shabby. He hopes to bring in schoolchildren from time to time as volunteers, but they are not a substitute for professionals.

Frankl would like to create an artificial slope directly opposite the entrance path, with small bushes spelling out "Peace" in Hebrew, English and Arabic that would be floodlit at night.

Some extra work can save money, he adds: "At present, we have to buy artificial compost by the scores of bags. We could get it free by making a compost pile from kitchen leavings and grass cuttings in a corner in the back."

He also intends establishing a flower garden from cuttings that would supply all cut-flowers used in the house.

Frankl believes that Beit Hanassi belongs to the nation. Thus, he plans to appeal to kibbutzim to donate plants for the presidential residence.

SHORTLY BEFORE the 20 young families were due to arrive and settle in Ein Tamar, a moshav in the Sodom basin, they were told that 14 small mines had been found in their fields and to postpone their coming. The army sent heavy equipment to go over the fields and detonate what mines there may have been. In early October 1982, the area was declared mine-free.

A month later, Sami Dadon's tractor hit a mine and he now walks with a cane. The tractor had overturned on top of him, causing many internal injuries. Dadon, 28, has been unable to work ever since.

On August 18, Ya'akov Meiri's tractor hit a mine. He is now at Soroka hospital in Beersheba. His right leg has been amputated below the knee and doctors are not certain if this is the last operation.

"A few days before I hit the mine, I asked the members of the moshav to call a general meeting and decide that we would no longer work our fields," Meiri, 27, recalled. "I said that Ein Tamar would not be able to cope with more mine-related injuries such as Sami's. But not enough people showed up and it was decided to postpone the decision."

Once Meiri's tractor hit the mine, the decision was taken.

But, explained Tamar Meiri, 26, the decision was not really easily reached: "Even after Ya'akov was removed to hospital, some people thought it was a fluke and wanted to continue."

Ya'akov lays the blame squarely on the settlement agencies: the *Ihud Hahaklai* and the Jewish Agency (JA). "They kept on saying that if we don't work the fields the moshav will have to be dismantled. They pushed us to the wall and said there was no alternative."

After the second injury, the army again tried to clear the field of mines, but finally decided that it could not guarantee that there were no mines left. The field was cordoned off and officially declared a mine field. Now, an area of 600 dunams is being cleared and prepared for Ein Tamar's farmers. They are bitter that the solution was not given earlier.

SINCE EIN TAMAR'S establishment nearly a year ago, 40 mines have been discovered in its fields — one for each member.

It is ironic that the army has been clearing mines over the years to deter terrorist infiltration. No terrorist has ever hit a mine, but several Jews have: not only in Ein Tamar and, earlier, at nearby moshav Ne'ot Hakikar, but at the Dead Sea Works as well.

Yoel Even, 28, spokesman for Ein Tamar's action committee, said that the entire Sodom basin, being the

Mine hazard at moshav

By LIORA MORIEL / Jerusalem Post Reporter

lowest in the country, is rife with wayward mines. All the mines were placed by the army, in well-marked places, but the rains and floodwaters have carried many of them away. "Today, the army's maps show that all this basin is suspected of holding mines!"

The Ein Tamar farmer is acutely aware of minefields all the time. On his way to work, in his tractor, he notices that, apart from the narrow road (paved throughout the Ne'ot Hakikar fields but no further) leading to his patch of land, all the area is cordoned off. To his left and to his right, there are closed-off, marked minefields.

"Israel does not need more agricultural settlements; there are already too many tomatoes grown here," stressed Meiri from his hospital bed. "The settlements serve only one purpose: to be a live partition between Israel and its hostile neighbours."

For that reason, Meiri wants to be recognized as a disabled soldier.

So far, because the two mines which Ein Tamar's two tractors hit exploded neatly and completely, no official agency has taken upon itself the responsibility for the two injured men's welfare. This means that fully 10 per cent of the moshav's men are unfit for work and yet nobody cares.

EIN TAMAR'S families have felt all along that nobody cares.

From the first, they say, they should not have been given land suspected of being a mine for mines. They feel betrayed by the army, because they had trusted it completely. "When high-ranking army officers arrive and decide to open an area, then people here, all reservists who know that the army does not take chances, believe that all is well," explained Even. "It never crossed our mind that the problem was never actually solved."

One major problem is that the moshav belongs to the *Ihud Hahaklai*, an apolitical settlement movement with no muscle.

Meiri said that the Alignment-backed moshavim in the area, such as Be'er Zofar and Hatzeva further down the Arava road, solved a simpler problem (gravelly land) by removing the top half a metre of land from the fields and putting in half a metre of good soil. This is ex-

pensive, but "better than losing limbs."

Ein Tamar's farmers are adamant about solutions to their predicament. They feel that if the country wants to set up outposts in sensitive security areas, it must back them up in every way. "We are live mine detectors," they assert.

Four more settlements are planned for the Sodom basin, all of which are firmly within the Green Line.

At Ein Tamar, the feeling is that this is no way to set up farms. "Are we moshavim or mine fields?" they repeat my question. "Minefields, definitely — unmapped minefields."

In February, a woman planting melons was saved from death when a fellow-farmer shouted to her to halt — she was a metre away from a mine. "It's a miracle that nobody has detonated a contact mine," Meiri declared. It was also a miracle that Sami and he did not die, he added.

HE DESCRIBES what happened: "I heard an explosion and saw a thick black mist. The explosion reverberated in my ears. I jumped instinctively to the opposite direction from the one in which the tractor was leaning and checked myself when I hit the ground. In the thick smoke, I crawled to the path. I looked around and noticed that my leg was mangled. Another guy was working with me in the field but he was in shock. I called to him and he came. I was taken to the nearby army base for first aid and then flown to hospital by helicopter."

Meiri does not want to leave Ein Tamar. Once he adjusts to his injury, he wants to work again.

Tamar was all set to take over the family plot of land anyway this year to allow her husband to study. New plans must be altered.

Their eight-month-old son Idan is cared for by friends while Tamar spends days and nights with Ya'akov in the orthopedic ward.

The remarkable thing about Ein Tamar is that nobody is leaving, despite the hardships, of which the mines are only the most terrible part. In less than a year, the 40 members and their 30 children (three are due shortly) have become a social unit and plan to stay that way.

They were not always a group — they came from all over the country for diverse reasons. They were temporarily put up in prefabricated 40-metre houses — as an experiment for the Technion, they say, because the soil is chalky. The houses are not steady and the experiment will probably not be repeated elsewhere in such soil.

There were no infrastructures. There is still no electricity (the generator is unreliable and expensive), the one telephone is wireless and capricious, and only recently has the problem of drinking water been solved. There is no bus to add from Ein Tamar; the nearest junction is eight kilometres away. The gardening that was promised never materialized and the moshav still looks as it did a year ago. The members feel orphaned.

"We are scheduled to grow to 100 families, but we have told the next two families not to come until the situation here is clarified," Even said.

A MOSHAV of fewer than 35 families is not economically viable. Twenty families cannot successfully deal with these myriad problems without the help of settling agencies. "As far as I can tell, the agencies have definitely been negligent," Meiri summed up. "They have been reluctant to take responsibility."

Eldad Gissin, director of both the JA and the Ministry of Agriculture in the Negev region, denies the charge vehemently. "I can understand why they are angry and bitter and in a panic, but it is simply not true that we are not doing enough for them. The *Ihud Hahaklai* has as much clout as any movement and we have spared nothing to get Ein Tamar going."

"We did not know that there were mines in their fields — the army cleared them. We spent a lot of money, and spared no effort to help the farmers. Of course, so long as there are fields the army says are mine-free, there is no reason to seek alternatives. Now, we are clearing and irrigating alternative fields for them."

It is not true that the whole basin is mined. As for land fills, we have decided some time ago not to do it in the Arava any more. It costs \$50,000 per dunam and the farmers will have to pay it back some day. The best solution is to prepare mine-free fields and that's what we are doing."

The Sodom basin, is one of the most complicated places in the world for agricultural use. Apart from the mines, there are problems of water and irrigation. But because the Ein Tamar farmers are steadfast and want to stay, the agencies say they will help them all the way. "They are not alone."

Relief in Germany

By MEIR MERHAV / Post Bonn Correspondent

TWO WEEKS have passed since Soviet interceptor planes sent the Korean airliner spinning to its death in the cold sea off the coast of Sakhalin Island, but the story and its political aftermath continue to occupy the headlines in Germany and to overshadow nearly all other news.

As elsewhere in the world, there has been universal outrage at the ruthlessness with which the Soviet Union snuffed out the lives of 269 defenceless human beings in the exercise of its right to defend its borders and military secrets, when less extreme means would have sufficed for that defence. And as elsewhere, the indignation has been compounded by the sullen, callous, insensitive and — at best — half-truth responses that world-wide protest was able to drag out of the Soviets.

Yet, there was in the official German reactions and in the media a perceptible undercurrent of initial apprehension and, after President Reagan's television speech, of relief. Apprehension — at what the atrocity committed in the skies might do to the arms controls talks that were just about to be renewed in Geneva.

Both the government and the opposition in Germany had not yet given up the hope for a compromise at Geneva that might save Germany the stationing of new intermediate range nuclear missiles, and a hot autumn of mass demonstrations.

Only a few weeks ago Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had, while on a visit to Bulgaria, revived the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise between Paul Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and Yuli Kvitsinski, his Soviet counterpart, of last summer, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl had cautiously seconded his foreign minister.

Days earlier the Social Democrats had postponed their party convention, which is to take a final stand on the missile question, from the beginning to the second half of November, to await the outcome of the Geneva talks — in the hope that they might not have to say a final "no."

Moreover, both superpowers had recently emitted signals that, perhaps, hope of some agreement did not yet have to be abandoned. The Reagan administration had agreed to a five-year contract for the supply of nine million tons of

grain to the Soviet Union and had lifted its ban on the supply of heavy pipe-laying equipment. Andropov had declared that the Soviet Union was ready to scrap a significant part of its SS-missiles.

THE APPREHENSION that all this might be put to nothing by the downing of the Korean airliner was followed by relief when it turned out that Reagan's speech was much more moderate than might have been expected from the man who called the Soviet Union "an evil empire." When government spokesman Peter Bönisch called Reagan's statement "moderate and responsible," the tone of approval could not be overheard.

Once Reagan had marked out the limits of the U.S. reaction — that the arms control talks would not be suspended, and that the effort must not be given up to bring the Soviets into the world community of nations — Foreign Minister Genscher was free to assume a leading role in voicing the protests of the West, at the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation and at the meeting of the European Community in Athens, without thereby jeopardizing the substantive German interests.

The sanctions of stopping flights to and from the Soviet Union for two weeks, Genscher said, were a signal, and their purpose was to obtain a new agreement on civilian air traffic that would prevent a repetition of such incidents. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, commented that the sanctions, while not likely to help much, would also do no harm.

When the news first broke of the downing of the Korean jumbo, and in the following days when the Soviet Union choked on first not admitting that it had shot down the airliner and then on charges that it was all an American conspiracy, the cold warriors of course had a field day.

As more facts trickled out, the comments became somewhat more restrained.

In addition to satellites, it turned out, both superpowers still need reconnaissance planes and use them — and an American RC 135, a converted Boeing 707, smaller but similar in profile to the Korean Boeing 747, had crossed the latter's flight route within the two and a half

hours during which Soviet interceptors had pursued the airliner.

A misidentification, as Marshal Ogarkov half admitted, could not be ruled out. And two days later, the U.S. released additional tape-recordings of the communication between the Soviet pilots and their ground control according to which they had fired warning shots, as they had claimed.

None of this — or even full corroboration of the Soviet representation of what occurred, as far as it went — could possibly justify the firing of heat-seeking missiles at a civilian airliner.

INEVITABLY, there is an Israeli angle to the incident. Israel is the only country in the world that has been both the victim and the perpetrator of similar happenings. In 1955, an El Al plane strayed into Bulgarian airspace on its way from London and was shot down, with the loss of 58 lives. And in 1973, Israel shot down a Libyan airliner that had, in a sandstorm, come into Israeli-held airspace in Sinai, with the loss of 108 lives.

The Bulgarians apologized and stated that they had tried the pilots who had been responsible, and paid compensation.

The Soviets, by contrast, refuse to do either. The apology demanded of them would be tantamount to admitting that they are as prone to human error as anybody else — an idea that, in the nuclear age of terror, is the most frightening aspect of the matter.

The example of Israel was brought up in a discussion on German television. The discussion was on the role of journalism. But much of the time was devoted to the topic of the day.

Guenter Gaus, the well-known journalist and former television director, but who is best known as the Federal Republic's parliament representative in East Germany for over six years, came out against using the downing of the Korean airliner, inexcusable as it was, for demonizing the Soviet Union and as proof of its "inherent evilness."

Citing the case of the Libyan plane shot down by Israel — "a country fashioned in our own mould" — he saw it as an example of the unrestrained use of force in the relations between nations, and that should be restricted everywhere instead of indulging in ideological crusades.



Aftermath of a massacre...identifying bodies at the Shatilla refugee camp in Beirut.

SIGNALS AT SHATILLA

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT WAS THE officer's posture, physical and verbal, that came back to me later that day. Neither the way the young lieutenant had stood then, nor his words, had registered as unusual when I spoke to him, but that evening, in the midst of the turmoil of post-massacre Beirut, they forced their way back into my consciousness, and struck me as distinctly odd.

I had crossed into West Beirut that morning after a briefing in Christian East Beirut from an Israeli official, an old acquaintance, consisting entirely of a shrug.

It was the day after Rosh Hashana last year, and the bodies still lay in the rubble of Sabra and Shatilla on the other side of the city. The official's shrug, expressing mystification and despair, said all there was to be said.

When I had first crossed into West Beirut two weeks before, immediately after the PLO exodus, I had done so by Lebanese taxi rather than in an Israeli car. The Israeli army had not yet entered the Palestinian neighbourhoods crushed by the summer's storms, and it would have been unwise to be marked by any visible Israeli identity in ransacking the streets. This time I drove across, accompanied by a colleague. West Beirut was under Israeli occupation.

THE OCCUPIERS were alert and businesslike and there was no strut to them. It took little probing to elicit reaction to the massacre from the first group of soldiers on asked directions from. "If I see Sharon, I'll shoot him," said a reservist.

The radio reports in Jerusalem the day before had spoken of an Israeli military position overlooking the camps from a hill to the west. The impression was that the soldiers could see everything that had happened. Had they indeed seen? Why hadn't they stopped it? What had they felt? The moral anguish Israel was undergoing was in good part linked to the presumed complicity, or acquiescence, of the Israeli troops at the scene in what had happened.

Map in hand, we drove through the blasted fringes of southern Beirut until we reached a scattering of modern buildings, including some high rises, near a broad intersection. The refugee camps lay just beyond the intersection, according to the map.

Israeli military vehicles were parked outside a building that looked like some kind of educational institution about 100 metres short of the intersection. We went in, and found paratroopers knocking in the rooms upstairs. Some lay in sleeping bags on the floor, apparently resting after a night's patrolling.

vehicles from the Lebanese Army were posted at the gateway. All we could see of the camps themselves was a jumble of rooftops. The streets where the bodies lay were out of sight.

To the left of the intersection was a knoll on which, the lieutenant had said, Israeli soldiers had been posted. This, presumably, was the hill the radio reports had referred to. We climbed it but the view into the camps from here was no more instructive.

At one corner of the intersection stood the handsome Kuwait Embassy. Its custodian, dark-skinned and talkative, stood outside with a Lebanese Army sergeant. They spoke of the massacre in a detached manner, as if passing on some scandalous gossip about the neighbours down the street. The sergeant said the Phalangists had used knives on their victims so the Israelis shouldn't hear shooting.

I asked the custodian if we could climb to the embassy roof to look into the camps. The sergeant had a better idea. "Why don't you go down into the camps?" he asked, gesturing eastwards with his head conspiratorially. The Israeli soldiers at the intersection were no longer taking any interest in us, and we followed the sergeant's suggestion.

Near the centre of Shatilla, scores of covered bodies lay in neat rows waiting to be placed in lime-sprinkled pits. All around, limbs projected from the ruins of demolished buildings. Young Palestinian men wearing masks against the stench dug furiously at the pits as Red Cross representatives supervised the operation. One sensed controlled hysteria.

IT WAS in my hotel in East Beirut that night that I thought again of the conversation with the lieutenant. I remembered the way he had stood half turned away from me much of the time, idly scanning books on the wall. He had also stood a step or two further back than normal conversational distance. It was a body language that said something but I couldn't decide what. His verbal attitude also seemed unusual, now that I thought about it. He was saying that it was forbidden for him to talk to the press, yet he did not tell me to leave. He had kept on talking as long as I stayed and asked questions. In fact, as he stood studying the books, he seemed to be waiting for the next question.

Then it came to me. What he was saying was, "There's a story here for you. I can't lead you to it because my training, my orders, my instincts won't let me, which is why I keep my distance. But keep asking, keep pushing, and you'll find it. I want you to find it. He may even have been saying, "For God's sake, find it."

I decided to return to the intersection the next morning. I started off again, this time alone, in my car, but, as I crossed the line that had divided Beirut, an Israeli soldier on the road peered at the approaching yellow licence plate and flagged me down. "I'm sorry, but we have orders not to let Israeli journalists in." I made a U-turn and parked around the nearest corner. Five minutes later I passed the soldier in the rear seat of a taxi, with my head averted.

The lieutenant greeted me warmly when I showed up and didn't seem too surprised. He quickly demonstrated that he was not as innocent as he may have looked. "You recorded me yesterday, didn't you?" he asked.

I had indeed had a mini-recorder inside my shirt pocket, but had used it only as I walked away from the building to record my recollections of the conversation. He or his men had evidently seen me. "You went inside the camps, didn't you?" It was a question he knew the answer to but he didn't seem to mind that I had ignored his order.

Other lieutenant and some other soldiers I had spoken to the day before joined us as we stood in the building corridor, and for

several moments the conversation was jovial but inconclusive. All of us seemed to be waiting for the penny to drop.

Then someone — I no longer recall who — said, "You'll find the men you wait at the intersection." Someone else said, "The mortar platoon." We shook hands and wished each other well.

A SOLITARY Israeli sentry sat at the intersection, the legs of his chair tilted back in the sand. He seemed bemused at the appearance of a journalist at this particular Middle East crossroads. The mortar platoon had been there a little while ago he said. They were now bivouacked in one of the buildings down the street, probably an abandoned embassy. He pointed the way.

A 19-year-old sentry sat behind a machine-gun emplacement at the side entrance to a villa at the next intersection. He acknowledged that he was with the mortar platoon. At the front entrance to the villa compound, three soldiers were sitting. I asked to speak to an officer and one of them entered the building.

A young man wearing a black turtle-neck shirt over army trousers emerged. I introduced myself and said I wanted to speak to the unit about the recent events. He said he had not been there during the massacre and that he had no authority to permit me to speak to the men. I said I had been directed to him by battalion headquarters. It was the sort of statement easy to ignore — "Well, they haven't told me" — but the platoon officer didn't need much convincing. After a sharp glance in which he seemed to be studying himself more than me, he said to one of the soldiers, "Take him to the men."

We walked around the building, passing beneath a sentry on guard duty behind a sandbagged position on a veranda. "Who is he?" he called down. My escort didn't hear him and the sergeant rose. "Who is he?" he repeated in a firm voice. I introduced myself. The sergeant seemed to dwell for a moment on the identification, then nodded and sat back down.

Four soldiers were practising basketball in the rear yard. My escort called one of them over and left us. We sat on some steps in the shade. The soldier was from Yehoram. His was a Nahal unit destined for kibbutz, but many of the men in the unit were Oriental Jews from development towns.

The young soldier told his tale simply and without any visible emotion beyond a certain puzzlement. It was a tale that completely refuted what the Chief of Staff, Rafael Eitan, had told the nation and the world two nights before. Eitan had said the Phalangists had entered the camps in the darkness from the east, without the knowledge of the Israeli troops on the west. The soldier said the Phalangists had openly passed through the Israeli lines in the late afternoon, on their way to the camps. The mortar unit had been posted at the intersection, and he had personally talked to the Phalangists. Furthermore, the mortar unit had been firing flares over the camp all night in support of the Phalangists, and at first light had fired several rounds of high explosives, presumably at pockets of resistance. The Israelis had presumed there was a battle going on — they themselves had come under fire from inside the camp earlier and no one had imagined a massacre.

HIS STORY was amplified by the other soldiers who joined us. One told of a Phalangist returning from the camp to the intersection some time during the night to request a stretcher. Almost no shooting had been heard, but the militiaman said that they had already killed 250 terrorists. The Israelis thought it was absurd — "We know how much firepower we have to use before we kill a handful and here they're claiming to have killed 250 and there had been no shooting. We

laughed among us when he left and someone said, "They must be counting civilians." Then we stopped laughing.

The young soldiers hadn't yet fully absorbed what had happened. They expressed their disgust at the massacre — "The Phalangists can see it in the way we look at them" — and would have been astonished if someone had accused them of having had a part in it, however innocently and indirectly. Yet they were aware that they had let the murderers through their lines, and provided the light for their deeds. Some looked uneasy but none felt the need to be defensive.

The sergeant on the veranda called down something. "He wants to see you," said one of the soldiers. The sergeant, like the rest of the cadre, was a kibbutznik, a year or two older than the privates. He was not puzzled. He was taut with anger and he wanted to speak for publication. "It's really infuriating to hear how they're trying to shake off responsibility," he said of Eitan and the Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon. The Christians' entry into the camps had been carried out in full coordination with the IDF, and he had known beforehand from the army's radio net that they were coming.

The troops had not imagined a massacre, he said, but massacre or not it was corrupting and debilitating for the IDF to remain in Lebanon as conquerors. If this meant that his kibbutz, Kabri, on the Lebanese border, would again be subject to terrorist attacks, it was a price he was willing to pay.

As I descended from the veranda, I met the sentry from the side gate coming off duty. He asked if he could talk to me. He spoke of his revulsion at the Phalangists and of the corruption of occupation. "We've got to get out of Lebanon."

Back at the intersection, I flagged down the first of two passing army jeeps filled with soldiers, and asked for a lift to the nearest road artery where I could find a taxi. The driver said there was no room but an officer in the second jeep called out to me to get in the back of his vehicle. I recognized him as Aluf Avraham Tamir, then head of the army's planning division, and one of the top strategic advisers to the government. He declined to talk about the implications of the massacre during our brief ride — "I'm just here as a sightseer" — but it must have been evident to him that the scenario for a new order in Lebanon that he may have had a hand in drawing up lay buried just behind him in the bloody rubble of Shatilla and Sabra.

THAT EVENING, I returned to an Israel still stunned and depressed by the massacre. However, even though I had now actually seen the bodies, I no longer shared that depression. It was not the horror of the massacre itself that had caused the national anguish — we had seen worse massacres among our neighbours, and are seeing them again — but the thought that Israel was implicated.

The folly of the Israeli leadership in deciding to let the Phalangists into the camp had yet to be explained, but the gut reaction of the Israeli troops at the scene had reflected a decency and moral courage any nation could envy.

The soldiers had not been indifferent to what had happened. They had not attempted to dismiss it as Arabs killing each other off. They had not expressed glee at the calamity that had befallen their Palestinian enemy. They had not turned away with a callous wisecrack or even a nervous laugh. They had been appalled. And they were angry. The younger soldiers focused their anger on the Phalangists, the more politically sophisticated on the Israeli decision-makers. All wanted the story to come out and would tolerate no cover up.

A year after Sabra and Shatilla, it is not the findings of the Kahan Commission that I instinctively associate with that event but the memory of young men who in the midst of war and slaughter had retained their humanity. It is no small thing.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABRAT (YOM KIPPUR)
Jerusalem 5:08, 6:28
Tel Aviv 5:18, 6:38
Haifa 5:24, 6:44
Beer Sheva 5:32, 6:52
Eilat 5:40, 7:00

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Fri (even Yom Kippur) Mincha 1:30 Kol Nidrei 5:40 Shabbat (Yom Kippur) Shabbat 7:30 Mincha 3:30, Tekiat Shofar 6:08, Wed (even Succot) Mincha 5:20, Arvit 5:40, Thur (Succot) Shabbat 8:30, Mincha 5:10, Arvit 6:00 Cankor Naphthali Herzhig and the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir conducted by Eli Jaffe.

YESHURUN JERUSALEM CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Fri 1 p.m. Kol Nidrei 5:30 Shabbat Shabbat 7:15, Mincha 3:00, Yom Kippur 6:20.

HAZAN: ASHER HAINOVITZ.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES: Conservative 4 Agon, Fri Mincha 5:30, Shabbat Shabbat 8:30, Divrei Torah: Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green and Rabbi Dr. Louis Katzoff, Yitzkor 11, Mincha 3:30, Ne'ila 5:40, Hazan: Dev Kaplan and Herman De Koven, Succot: Wed, Mincha 5:20, Thur, Shabbat 8:15, Dvar Torah: Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Jewish Institute of Religion, 13 King David St., Saturday morning service at 10 a.m. (Reform).

HAR-EL SYNAGOGUE (Progressive), Tel. 223641, Yom Kippur services at Bek Agon, 37 Hillel (air-conditioned), Kol Nidrei

(tonight) 5:30, Yom Kippur (tomorrow) 9:30 a.m. Study group (Heb. and Eng.) 2 p.m. Mincha and Yitzkor 3:30 p.m. At 16 Shalom Haagah, Erez Succot (21.9.83) 5:30 p.m. Succot (22.9.83) 9:30 a.m. Kiddush in Succa, Sermon, Rabbi Tuvia Ben-Horin.

ITALIAN SYNAGOGUE at Museum of Italian Art, 27 Rehov Hillel, Mincha, Friday, 20 min. after candle lighting. Shabbat, Shabbat 8 a.m.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE CONGREGATION IN ISRAEL, Sha'ar HaTzion, Yom Kippur services, Sabatash Synagogue, Jewish Quarter, Details: Tel. 730428.

TEL AVIV

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Tel Aviv, 110 Allenby Rd., Yom Kippur services conducted by Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by the choir conducted by Menashe Levan, Second Cantor: Mr. Shlomo Ageststein, Sermon by Chief Rabbi Y.Y. Frenkel and Yitzkor service at 10:30 a.m. (Shabbat), Kol Nidrei (Fri.) 5:15, Shabbat (Shabbat) 7, Air-conditioned hall.

CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM

Redeemer Church (Lutheran) Muriel St. Old City, Jerusalem, Sunday Worship 9.00 a.m. (Tel. 282433, 289201).

Christ Church (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. Family service, 6.45 p.m. Evening service.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

EREV YOM KIPPUR, September 16, 1983
Jerusalem: Mount Olives, 287480, Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Lidawa, Herod's Gate, 82038.
Tel Aviv: (day) Elkann, 65 Yefet, Jaffa, 823361, (evening) Kupat Holim Meuhedet, 15 Sprinkler, 268300, Kupat Holim Leumit, 4 Heftman, 268271.
Petah Tikva: Pinker, 2 Pinker, 910505.
Netanya: (day) 14 Sha'ar Hagai, 26695, Haifa: Balfour, 1 Massada, 662289.

YOM KIPPUR

Jerusalem: (day) Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108, Dar Lidawa, Herod's Gate, 82038, (evening) Kupat Holim Chali, Ronen, 52319.
Tel Aviv: (day) Elkann, 65 Yefet, Jaffa, 823361, Kupat Holim Chali, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 613474, Sich Dov, Tochnit Lamed, 428510.
Petah Tikva: Supercarm, 43 Shapira.
Netanya: Trupha, 2 Herzl, 28656.
Haifa: Balfour, 1 Massada, 662289.

DUTY HOSPITALS

EREV YOM KIPPUR
Jerusalem: Sha'ar Zedek (pediatrics, internal), Hadassah E.K. (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

YOM KIPPUR

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, obstetrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, oncology, surgery).

DENTAL

Tel Aviv: 49 Bar Kochba St., Friday: 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284649.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE NEXT FRIDAY

Sins of Omission By Alfio Micci/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malesko

1 Across	1 Down	2 Across	2 Down	3 Across	3 Down	4 Across	4 Down	5 Across	5 Down	6 Across	6 Down	7 Across	7 Down	8 Across	8 Down	9 Across	9 Down	10 Across	10 Down	11 Across	11 Down	12 Across	12 Down	13 Across	13 Down	14 Across	14 Down	15 Across	15 Down	16 Across	16 Down	17 Across	17 Down
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86 Across	86 Down	87 Across	87 Down	88 Across	88 Down	89 Across	89 Down	90 Across	90 Down	91 Across	91 Down	92 Across	92 Down	93 Across	93 Down	94 Across	94 Down	95 Across	95 Down	96 Across	96 Down	97 Across	97 Down	98 Across	98 Down	99 Across	99 Down	100 Across	100 Down	101 Across	101 Down	102 Across	102 Down
103 Across	103 Down	104 Across	104 Down	105 Across	105 Down	106 Across	106 Down	107 Across	107 Down	108 Across	108 Down	109 Across	109 Down	110 Across	110 Down	111 Across	111 Down	112 Across	112 Down	113 Across	113 Down	114 Across	114 Down	115 Across	115 Down	116 Across	116 Down	117 Across	117 Down	118 Across	118 Down	119 Across	119 Down
120 Across	120 Down	121 Across	121 Down	122 Across	122 Down	123 Across	123 Down	124 Across	124 Down	125 Across	125 Down	126 Across	126 Down	127 Across	127 Down	128 Across	128 Down	129 Across	129 Down	130 Across	130 Down	131 Across	131 Down	132 Across	132 Down	133 Across	133 Down	134 Across	134 Down	135 Across	135 Down	136 Across	136 Down

1 Across	1 Down	2 Across	2 Down	3 Across	3 Down	4 Across	4 Down	5 Across	5 Down	6 Across	6 Down	7 Across	7 Down	8 Across	8 Down	9 Across	9 Down	10 Across	10 Down	11 Across	11 Down	12 Across	12 Down	13 Across	13 Down	14 Across	14 Down	15 Across	15 Down	16 Across	16 Down	17 Across	17 Down
18 Across	18 Down	19 Across	19 Down	20 Across	20 Down	21 Across	21 Down	22 Across	22 Down	23 Across	23 Down	24 Across	24 Down	25 Across	25 Down	26 Across	26 Down	27 Across	27 Down	28 Across	28 Down	29 Across	29 Down	30 Across	30 Down	31 Across	31 Down	32 Across	32 Down	33 Across	33 Down	34 Across	34 Down
35 Across	35 Down	36 Across	36 Down	37 Across	37 Down	38 Across	38 Down	39 Across	39 Down	40 Across	40 Down	41 Across	41 Down	42 Across	42 Down	43 Across	43 Down	44 Across	44 Down	45 Across	45 Down	46 Across	46 Down	47 Across	47 Down	48 Across	48 Down	49 Across	49 Down	50 Across	50 Down	51 Across	51 Down
52 Across	52 Down	53 Across	53 Down	54 Across	54 Down	55 Across	55 Down	56 Across	56 Down	57 Across	57 Down	58 Across	58 Down	59 Across	59 Down	60 Across	60 Down	61 Across	61 Down	62 Across	62 Down	63 Across	63 Down	64 Across	64 Down	65 Across	65 Down	66 Across	66 Down	67 Across	67 Down	68 Across	68 Down
69 Across	69 Down	70 Across	70 Down	71 Across	71 Down	72 Across	72 Down	73 Across	73 Down	74 Across	74 Down	75 Across	75 Down	76 Across	76 Down	77 Across	77 Down	78 Across	78 Down	79 Across	79 Down	80 Across	80 Down	81 Across	81 Down	82 Across	82 Down	83 Across	83 Down	84 Across	84 Down	85 Across	85 Down
86 Across	86 Down	87 Across	87 Down	88 Across	88 Down	89 Across	89 Down	90 Across	90 Down	91 Across	91 Down	92 Across	92 Down	93 Across	93 Down	94 Across	94 Down	95 Across	95 Down	96 Across	96 Down	97 Across	97 Down	98 Across	98 Down	99 Across	99 Down	100 Across	100 Down	101 Across	101 Down	102 Across	102 Down
103 Across	103 Down	104 Across	104 Down	105 Across	105 Down	106 Across	106 Down	107 Across	107 Down	108 Across	108 Down	109 Across	109 Down	110 Across	1																		

TODAY, on the eve of Yom Kippur, *The Jerusalem Post* launches its 36th annual Hannuka Toy Fund. Throughout the years contributions to this fund have been used to finance numerous projects for which no other budget was available.

The fund was set up to provide toys and games for immigrant children living in transit camps. In subsequent years, the needs changed. The transit camps were disbanded, but there were still large numbers of children from broken families growing up in government institutions or in foster care. *The Jerusalem Post* and its readers could not ignore their needs, and so the Toy Fund kept operating.

Cut-backs in government spending on social welfare four years ago prompted *The Jerusalem Post* to broaden its fund-raising activities to include another vulnerable sector of the population — the elderly.

What was intended as a one-time campaign evolved, like the Toy Fund, into an ongoing attempt to brighten the lives of those who did not have the resources to fend for themselves. Together with the Toy Fund, the Forsake Me Not drive has now become a tradition.

The government is once again tightening the belt on social welfare, thereby placing the young and the old in an even more precarious predicament than in the past.

To acquaint readers with the situation in the field, *The Jerusalem Post* will publish a series of articles on various institutions and projects which benefit children and the elderly. Some of these are supported by *The Jerusalem Post* Funds, but not all.

The Post's Sasha Sadan recently travelled to Beersheba to see the progress being made at Kfar Eshalim, a home for the troubled children of broken marriages. Here is her report:

THIERRY SLAMA was the son of a comfortable, middle-class home in Paris. At 16, when he completed his

matriculation exams, he decided to go to Israel to study at the Hebrew University. Proficient in karate, he taught it in his spare time to children in Jerusalem's Katamonim neighbourhood.

That encounter with the less well-off had a profound effect on Thierry. He talked about it when he went home, and during his second year at university, when he was home once again for Pessah vacation, Thierry and friends set off for the South of France to see a karate exhibition. He and two others were killed in a car crash.

The Slama family wanted to create a memorial to their son in Israel, and in particular to help the kind of children he had helped. They were courted by a host of ministries and interested parties, each with its own project in mind, says Margalit Uzan, who supervises institutions run by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the south of the country and who had a pet idea of her own.

She knew of scores of children who needed to have a home provided for them. Some were the troubled offspring of broken marriages. Some were neglected and seriously underdeveloped or had missed great stretches of school because they had been hospitalized for psychiatric care.

Whatever the reasons, they were not "fit" to be slipped into foster care. And staying on with their families could have caused them further harm.

Uzan got them their home, with the help of the Slama family, who found her after she had already spent five years lobbying to make Kfar Eshalim a reality.

The cluster of low buildings in the Neve Noy neighbourhood of Beersheba opened its doors two-and-a-half years ago.



(Israel Talby)

The neighbours were not happy. They fought the project in court, but the French couple were determined that the project should succeed.

"We won," says Uzan, "because we showed that there was nothing to be afraid of; that the project would not be injecting an undesirable element into the neighbourhood but would, in fact, be returning children to the community."

About half the children at Kfar Eshalim come from Beersheba; the other half come from the Negev region. The absolute maximum number of places it can offer is 64. A total of 70 children are living there now.

"There are about 40 people on

the staff, and it's not enough, says director Shalom Shevah, who has counted up, among others, the house mothers, the teachers in the school, counsellors, the two housekeepers, the cook and the cook's assistant. In a model facility, notes Uzan, the ratio is one staff person to each child.

Kfar Eshalim is not that kind of place. In fact, there are rooms sorely in need of paint and furniture. Shevah points out that some wall decorations in the corridors between bedrooms were made by the children themselves — they had volunteered to put them out in the hall for the good of everybody.

Now he wants a proper games room set up, and he needs help.

Year greeting card to show. Shevah praises the hand-written greeting and wins broad smiles from Assi as he notes each of the card's decorations.

Then Rina comes in only, it seems, to say hello. She doesn't smile. She asks a question and then looks down at her feet as though she forgot she was looking for an answer. But the simple act of Sheva speaking to her seems to satisfy some other need. Granted her moment of attention, Rina slips out of the room.

Earlier Uzan had said that her idea of care was to provide stability and a warm atmosphere. "The second you give children what you should, they're fantastic," she said. For the Toy Fund to meet the many requests it gets, like those of Kfar Eshalim, we ask readers to open their hearts. Please make out your cheque today to *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund, and send it to *The Jerusalem Post*, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 9100.

Donations to the Forsake Me Not Fund now total IS 67,230.58. Most recent contributors are:

IS10 The Jewish Agency (Contribution from New Zealand).
D. F.300 Richard and Gretel Weinberg, Nardien, The Netherlands.
IS109 In celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Alice and Molly Fabbberg, London, from Mrs. Mary Segal, Netanya.
IS1,000 Dr. Ph. Glaser, Safad.
IS200 Anonymous, Cincinnati, Kansas.
IS3,000 11th contribution by the "Bridge Party" 17, Jerusalem.
IS2,500 The Grand Beach Hotel Syngogue, Tel Aviv.
IS2,300 From the Tuesday Bridge Club, Kfar.
IS25 Bunny and Sara Burke, Beaconsfield, England.
IS2,000 In memory of our sister and aunt, Stella Feldman, née Benmayer, from Lieto and Jacqueline Benmayer, Jerusalem.
IS20 J.S. Wallman, Manchester, England.
IS1,000 On the occasion of our diamond wedding anniversary, Aaron and Kitty Belkoff, Ramat.
IS25 Yom Kippur Memorial for Aaron and Sara Gertrude Stecker, — Hilde B. and Sig-

mund H. Stecker, North Miami Beach, Florida.
Sw. Kr.200 With wishes for a peaceful New Year from Nina Langlet and Per Erik Eklund, Lerbo, Sweden.
IS1,500 In gratitude for some good news — Mirjam Gathemer, Jerusalem. In memory of late Leo Angard, a regular contributor to the fund, when he was still among the living — Theodore Friedman, Jerusalem. Bess Herman, Jerusalem.
IS24 In loving memory of my parents and husband — Mrs. Rachel Gottlieb, Haifa.
DM50 Hans Mandl, Karlsruhe, West Germany.
IS1,000 In honour of the diamond wedding anniversary of Aaron and Kitty Belkoff, Ramat.
IS1,000 In honour of the diamond wedding anniversary of our friends, Kitty and Aaron Belkoff, of Ramat, from Ruth and Max Gelfen and Betty and Myra Gold, Neot Akko.
IS916 S. Kidron, Zahala.
IS10 On the occasion of my 70th birthday — Mrs. A. L. Cohn-Jones, Antwerp, Belgium.
IS855 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
IS850 Mr. Norman Foster of Canada, via Rappaport Bar-Ya'acov, Jerusalem.
IS788 Anonymous, Gilo, Jerusalem.
IS780 In honour of the golden wedding anniversary of Mrs. Fay Kofsky, Jerusalem.
IS750 Anonymous, Stockholm, Sweden.
IS700 The Beir Bridge Club, Tel Aviv.
IS500 In memory of my parents — Hayut, Tel Aviv. Anonymous, Herzliya Pituah.
IS450 Anonymous, Parat Tikva.
IS300 Mrs. Lillie Kaye, Kibbutz Lavi. In memory of our parents, K. and L. Vaisman, Acre.
IS180 Shefina Goldberg, Kfar Sava.
IS150 S. and E. Rosenstein, Netanya.

Donations to the Toy Fund now total IS19,995.30. Most recent contributors are:
IS100 To mark the golden wedding anniversary of Alice and Molly Fabbberg, London, from Mrs. Mary Segal, Netanya.
IS720 In honour of our granddaughters, Tali and Hedi Ohry, from Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kossov, Geneva, CH.
IS4 From Ron and Elana Sussman, Ypilianti, ML: IS18 In honour of the bar-mitsva of Aron, Kerenit of Gesser Hazi: IS18, in honour of the bar-mitsva of Rafi Feldman of Gesser Hazi: and IS18 in honour of the birth of Ziv, son of Ruti and Oded, Kibbutz Beit HaEmek.
IS25 Bunny and Sara Burke, Beaconsfield, England.
IS20 Hans Gruenberg, New Rochelle, N.Y.: F.140 On behalf of little Danyta de Rooy (Amsterdam), from her uncle in Paramaribo, Surinam.
IS1,000 In memory of our mother, Vally Levinsky, Shoshana Wachman, Haifa.
IS885 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
IS12 In honour of my grandchildren — Mrs. Rachel Gottlieb, Haifa.

GET INTO THE PICTURE LEON DAGON IS LOOKING FOR

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Requirements:

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- ★ Knowledge of Israel account laws — essential.
- ★ To be in charge of accounting department of Polaroid's network.

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Requirements:

- ★ Fluent in English (preferably mother-tongue) and Hebrew.
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- ★ Experience in filing and operating telex.
- ★ Experience in import documentation and micro computer an asset.

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 - ★ English mother-tongue — a must
 - ★ Experience with LANIER word processor an asset
- Good conditions for suitable candidate.

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Full command of English and German. Possibility of part time position. Please call Denny, Tel. 052-25175-6.

For company's Tel Aviv office:

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DIVISION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS seeks ENGLISH WRITER

Qualifications: University education. Mother-tongue English. Several years' experience in journalism. Competence in journalistic writing and editing. Preferably with knowledge of printing process and graphic design. Perfect comprehension of Hebrew.

Please apply in writing to the Personnel Department, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, by September 26, 1983.

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Mike Michael, experienced real estate broker from Miami, Florida, wishes to represent Israeli builders, developers, brokers, in Miami. Mr. Michael will arrive at the RAMADA Hotel in Tel Aviv on September 20. He can also be reached at Tel. 232104, Jerusalem. Mr. Michael will be in Israel 3 weeks.

Large Building For Sale

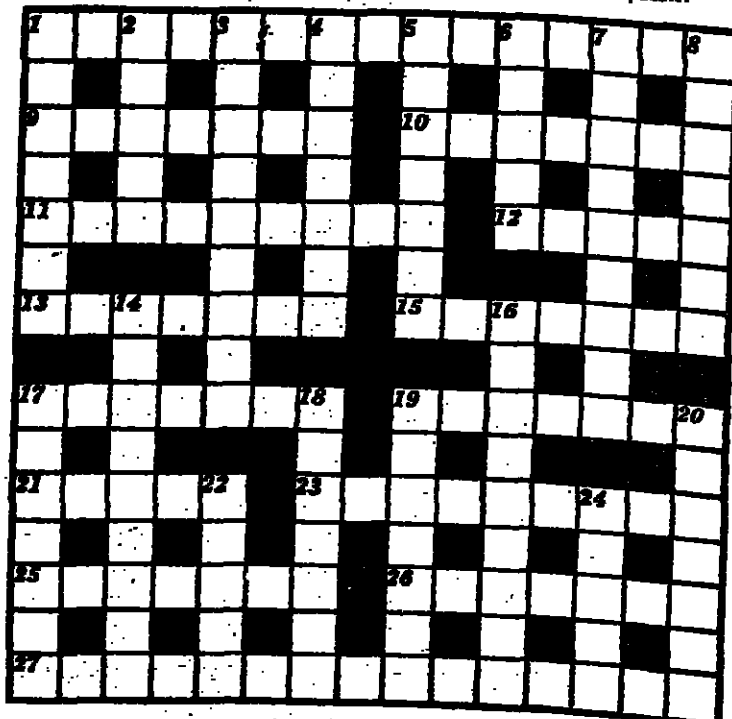
in Shechunat Habukharim, 51 units. Tel. 02-713401.

I am interested in meeting other people who, like me, suffer from ESSENTIAL BLEPHAROSPASM and MEIGES SYNDROME for the purpose of exchanging information Tel. 03-912007.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Cryptic

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Quick puzzle.



ACROSS

- 1 Finds tatty brass monkey with it, but not due to continual effort! (2, 4, 3, 6)
- 9 Sets a standard for the military, perhaps? (7)
- 10 A muscle relaxant got from rubber! (7)
- 11 Being in opposition, is inside taking a nap (6)
- 12 The quick and the dead, Dean! (5)
- 13 May be said of all powerful rulers (7)
- 15 Able to see and be seen (7)
- 17 Wilkness out of order when bearing away chest (7)
- 19 Cut in the typing pool needed, office work being duplicated (7)
- 21 Slyly looks for equals (5)
- 23 So to speak, took part in a crime already committed (2,7)
- 25 Being spiritually uplifted, died—ie, what nonsense! (7)
- 26 Knocked down in an alley (7)
- 27 They're on hand to make announcement of betrothal (10, 5)

DOWN

- 1 Bad definition to describe something so! (7)
- 2 In Scotland, a Pole played these pipes (5)
- 3 Bride up in arms, and groom cross over it (9)
- 4 At Christmas, sing its head off and attacks (7)
- 5 Sounds rather like plaintive calls for such redress! (7)
- 6 Holy man set up checks (5)
- 7 Doesn't fancy being like this (9)
- 8 Got from Labour well (7)
- 14 Moving from a very cold environment (9)
- 16 Games resigned over one of the guards (9)
- 17 Wrongly presume it means the greatest (7)
- 18 Noble dominion for him (7)
- 19 Head for the Big Top? Quite the reverse (7)
- 20 They ruin hose used by firemen (7)
- 22 Stone pitcher may have one! (5)
- 24 He painted out one man of great stature (5)

'Quickie'

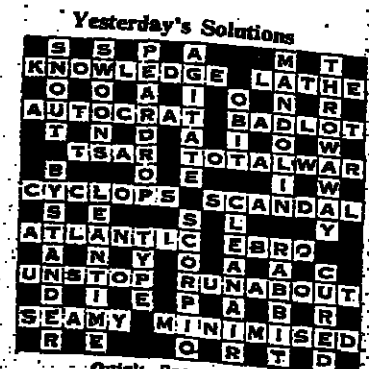
ACROSS

- 1 Part of the UK (8, 7)
- 9 Becomes ripe (7)
- 10 Breaker (7)
- 11 Holds up stocking (9)
- 12 A number (5)
- 13 Eg, elves or imps (7)
- 15 Cooles slowly (7)
- 17 Marked with hot iron (7)
- 19 Container for a weapon (7)
- 21 Gains by work (5)
- 23 Vessel for navigation (9)
- 25 Obey (7)
- 26 Gracious streets (7)
- 27 Sewing materials (6, 5, 6)

DOWN

- 1 Goddess of vengeance (7)
- 2 Local levy (5)
- 3 Gathered in the crop (8)
- 4 Lives in a place (7)
- 5 Covers against mischance (7)
- 6 To raise high (5)
- 7 Detestable (8)
- 8 Cleaning cloths (7)
- 14 Put in a new order (9)

- 16 They grow in a baby's mouth (4,5)
- 17 A tin for liquor (4,5)
- 18 An awkward situation (7)
- 19 Lean and hollow-eyed (7)
- 20 Rusted (7)
- 22 Kind of seat (5)
- 24 A dwelling (5)



Yesterday's Solutions
ACROSS: 1 Shoulder, 2 Harms, 3 Solids, 4 Sides, 5 Sue, 10 Leaf, 11 Images, 12 Dots, 13 Can, 14 Manager, 15 23 Corner, 16 Interest, 17 Down, 18 Staff, 19 Orchard, 20 Interval, 21 Down, 22 Crust, 23 Aspire, 24 Beware, 25 Maria, 26 Isopet, 27 Vill, 28 Ante.

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- ★ Thorough knowledge of English.
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During Sept. call Morris, 02-638008, NOY SHABAT, or write to M. Kleiman c/o Hendrickson, 1 Ben-Maimon, Jerusalem.

Shares in feast before the fast

TEL AVIV. — It was a veritable feast before the fast on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday. The last trading session before Yom Kippur brought smiles to the faces of members of the investment community. It also marked two consecutive sessions of price gains.

The Volatility Index nearly touched the 7.0 mark as quickly rising shares dominated the action. There were three "buyers only" while not a single security was listed as "sellers only."

The most impressive aspect of yesterday's trading session was that 112 issues galloped ahead by margins of 5-10 per cent. Only 17 securities were down by margins of more than five per cent.

The announcement of the 7.2 per cent advance in the cost-of-living index for August, which was released after the Exchange had finished its trading day, was in line with predictions.

The index-linked bond market, earlier in the day, showed few meaningful changes. Trading turnover was meagre and totalled just over IS230m million.

The shekel was revealed by six-against-vis-a-vis the dollar.

The commercial bank shares were in top form, as recent losers became winners. Maritime Bank of Israel 0.1 shares were 3.3 per cent

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

higher, while the 0.5 shares were 5.2 per cent ahead. Danot 1.0 recorded a 10 per cent advance.

The selling pressures on First International eased and the price of the shares remained unchanged. FIBI posted a 3.1 per cent gain. Others in the group generally moved ahead by margins of 0.5 per cent.

Mortgage bank shares were nearly unchanged; however, the Carmel option was clipped for a 13 per cent loss.

Specialized financial institution shares were clearly higher. Clal Leasing 0.1 raced ahead by 7.5 per cent while Industrial Development Bank of Israel chipped in with a 5.6 per cent gain.

Securities, with a 10 per cent upward move, was the leader in a moderately advancing insurance group. The Hadar option was nearly 20 per cent higher while the Yardeni 2 option slipped by 14.2 per cent.

The service and trade group came through with a strong performance, with the Harel shares registering identical 10 per cent gains. Coral

Beach was also up by 10 per cent. Land development, real estate and citrus plantation securities were also in good form. Israel Citrus Plantations 0.1 gained 4.1 per cent but the 0.5 issue posted a 9.7 per cent jump. The ICP option was nearly 21 per cent higher.

Industrials were also sharply higher. Elron Electronic Industries and Alliance were both up 10 per cent. Lodzia 0.4 was a good mover with a full 10 per cent rise and American-Israeli Paper Mills, responding to light buying pressures, was up by 3.5 per cent.

Investment companies were in demand and prices moved smartly ahead. Unico, Ampa, Elco 5.0 were all up by 10 per cent. Elgar (r) wound up on the buyers only list while the Elgar (b) shares were clipped for a 10 per cent loss. The I.0 Israeli Corp. shares were up 4.4 per cent.

Clal Industries picked up 4.1 per cent while the Clal Israel 10 shares were 4.6 per cent higher. Technology Pools was up 10 per cent as Piryon gained 5.8 per cent.

Oils were volatile but the action was strongly on the upside. Leading the group to an overall 3.5 per cent gain were the Teroil 5.0 shares which gained 10.3 per cent.

Agan Chemical Manufacturers Ltd. announced results for the first six months of the year yesterday. The balance sheet total came to IS2.6 billion and reflected a nominal gain of 195 per cent.

Last December the company went public and raised a total of IS537m. Of this amount IS351m. was invested in mutual funds, of which some 75 per cent is invested in government bonds.

In the period under review the company invested some \$15m. in development.

A nominal net profit of IS190m. was reported. After taking into account inflationary accounting, however, the company reported a loss of nearly IS72m.

Commercial Banks

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
IDB p	98101	—	+101	+1.1
Yahalom	4334	1,005	+16	+0.4
IDB B r	4430	107	+10	+0.2
IDB A p	26250	2	n.c.	—
IDB op 11	3320	169	+15	+0.5
Union op 4	3197	109	+15	+0.5
Discount A	5384	324	+5	+0.1
Discount A r	5397	105	+18	+0.3
Discount op 2	4300	99	n.c.	—
Discount B	600	354	n.c.	—
Mizrahi r	1779	1,630	+5	+0.3
Mizrahi b	1779	35	+8	+0.5
Mizrahi op 11	3197	71	+20	+0.6
Mizrahi op 5	1225	180	+10	+0.8
Mizrahi op 9	610	108	+10	+1.6
Maritime 0.1	500	365	+16	+3.2
Maritime 0.5	285	729	+14	+5.2
Hapoim p.B	3900	2	n.c.	—
Hapoim r	2010	39	+14	+0.7
Hapoim b	2877	228	+14	+0.5
Hapoim op 7	24500	—	+100	+4.1
Hapoim op 1	5780	100	+78	+1.4
Hapoim sc 6	16000	—	+100	+6.3
Hapoim sc 8	11000	—	+50	+0.5
General A	7410	396	+40	+0.5
General op 6	38000	2	n.c.	—
General op 8	14900	11	n.c.	—
General sc 5	399	61	+15	+3.8
General r	2786	61	+1	+0.0
Leumi	1851	2,316	+11	+0.6
Leumi op 13	2730	111	+15	+0.5
Leumi sc 11	2500	63	+15	+0.6
Leumi sc 9	688	95	+5	+0.7
Leumi sc 11	2590	12	+30	+1.2
Finance Trade	2510	9	n.c.	—
Finance Trade	1300	1	n.c.	—
Finance Tr. op	1995	8	n.c.	—
N. American 1	1,280	1	n.c.	—
N. American 5	2415	967	+7	+0.3
Danot 1.0	715	28	+65	+10.0
Danot 5.0	200	1,393	+5	+2.5
Danot sc 2	983	28	+13	+2.8
First Int'l 5	408	4,596	n.c.	—
FIBI	501	1,407	+15	+3.1

Mortgage Banks

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
Adanim 0.1	1860	31	+20	+1.1
Geh Mortgage	2145	15	n.c.	—
Gen. Mortgage	2145	15	n.c.	—
Carmel r	1921	24	n.c.	—
Carmel op	1341	36	+200	+13.0
Carmel deb	114	549	+3	+2.6
Binayan	no trading	—	—	—
Dev. Mortgage r	1331	32	+6	+0.5
Dev. Mortgage op	810	30	+10	+1.2
Mishkan r	4319	6	n.c.	—
Mishkan b	4319	6	n.c.	—
Independence	1642	9	n.c.	—
Indep. op 1	3641	5	+98	+2.8
Telshof r	3355	1	n.c.	—
Telshof r	3420	229	n.c.	—
Telshof b	3390	1	n.c.	—
Telshof op B	8227	13	+12	+0.2
Telshof deb. 1	1277	1	n.c.	—
Telshof deb. 2	346	1,173	+7	+2.0
Merav r	233	595	n.c.	—

Financing Institutions

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
Shilton r	213	175	+3	+1.4
Shilton op B	1029	37	n.c.	—
Qvar Lat. b	1029	10	+3	+0.3
Contractors C	182	35	+1	+0.5
Agriculture A	11970	1	+9	+0.1
Ind. Dev. p.r.	9600	1	+510	+5.6
Clal Lease 0.1	360	5	+25	+7.5
Clal Lease 0.5	238	59	+7	+3.0
Clal Lease op B	349	10	+12	+3.4
Clal Lease sc 1	450	38	+16	+3.7
Arzyeh r	573	98	+3	+0.5
Arzyeh op	443	9	n.c.	—
Arzyeh sc 1	2000	1	n.c.	—
Ararat 0.1 r	828	1	+2	+0.2
Ararat 0.5 r	359	53	+2	+0.6
Reinur. 0.1 r	800	1	+40	+5.0
Reinur. 0.5 r	390	61	+1	+0.3
Reinur. op 1	410	1	+1	+0.2
Hadar 1.0	199	126	n.c.	—
Hadar 5.0	153	106	+10	+7.0
Hadar op 1	152	25	+25	+19.7
Hassneh r	406	463	+16	+4.1
Hassneh b	333	376	+34	+11.4
Hassneh op 3	358	13	+1	+0.3
Phoenix 0.1 r	1021	5	n.c.	—
Phoenix 0.5 r	631	1	n.c.	—
Hamishmar	317	33	+3	+0.9
Hamishmar op	292	198	+1	+0.3
Hamishmar op	223	363	+2	+0.9
Yardenia 0.1 r	600	21	+20	+3.3
Yardenia 0.5 r	230	108	+20	+9.2
Yardenia op 2	121	15	+20	+14.2
Menora 1	1030	1	+20	+2.0
Menora 5	299	2	+1	+0.3
Menora 5	1100	22	+28	+2.5
Securitas r	440	562	+40	+10.0
Zur r	1455	24	n.c.	—
Zion Hold. 1.0	437	10	n.c.	—
Zion Hold. 5.0	260	8	n.c.	—

Jordan Hotel

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
Jordan Hotel op	123	132	+4	+3.8
Jordan Hotel op	54	296	+4	+8.0
Yahalom	93	25	n.c.	—
Yahalom op 1	69	5	n.c.	—
Nikus 1.0	380	13	+18	+4.5
Nikus 5.0	209	8	+17	+8.1
Nikus op 1	200	b.o.l.	+20	+11.1
Consort. Hold	166	b.o.l.	+5	+5.1
Consort. 0.5	105	100	+1	+1.0
Consort. op B	161	—	—	—
Consort. op C	305	54	+5	+1.7
Kopel op	84	3	+5	+6.0
Crystal 1	219	34	+10	+4.8
Rapac 0.1	1399	—	+36	+2.5
Rapac 0.5	302	16	+8	+2.7
Superul 2	1180	99	+40	+3.5
Superul op B	389	110	n.c.	—
Superul op C	325	1	+35	+5.5
Time 1	675	1	+1	+0.1
Time op	459	6	+1	+0.2

Land, Building, Citrus

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
Oren	194	14	+1	+0.5
Oren op 1	280	2	+40	+14.3
Azurim Prop.	189	422	+7	+3.7
Azurim r	199	205	+7	+3.5
Azurim op D	123	1	+1	+0.8
Azurim op E	124	54	+7	+6.0
Eylon	69	10	+7	+10.1
Ammonit 1	180	278	+8	+4.7
Ammonit op	90	39	n.c.	—
Africa 0.1	9360	1	+2	+0.0
Africa 1.0	8402	1	n.c.	—
Africa op 2	6315	1	n.c.	—
Arazim	165	110	+3	+1.9
Arazim op	92	36	+2	+2.2
Aradon 1	139	19	+4	+3.1
Aradon 0.5	150	19	+4	+3.1
Ben Yakar op	440	5	+20	+4.4
Baranovitz 1	110	322	+6	+5.5
Baranovitz 5	69	49	+6	+8.7
Baranovitz op	50	100	+6	+13.5
Dankner 1	166	3	+6	+3.8
Drucker 1	270	284	+10	+3.9
Drucker 5	162	308	n.c.	—
Drucker op	68	428	+2	+2.9
Darad 0.1	120	51	+20	+16.9
Darad 0.5	314	64	+2	+0.6
Darad op 1	280	45	+18	+6.9
Darad op 2	280	45	+18	+6.9
H.B. 0.1	355	19	n.c.	—
H.B. 0.5 r	126	196	+11	+10.0
Properties Bldg	2122	39	+2	+0.1
Bayside 0.1	1000	50	+30	+3.0
Bayside 0.5	705	40	+25	+3.7
Bayside op B	988	20	+4	+0.4
ILDC r	1780	11	+1	+0.1
ILDC b	2650	4	n.c.	—
ILDC op 1	139	17	+5	+3.6
ICP 0.5	90	286	+8	+9.0
ICP op 1	47	263	+8	+20.5
ICP op 2	212	134	n.c.	—
Israelim	264	6	+24	+10.0
Iryas b	431	88	+9	+2.1
Cohen Dev.	161	27	+9	+5.9
Cohen Dev. op	100	—	—	—
Lumir 1	108	b.o.l.	+5	+5.3
Lumir 5	77	89	+5	+7.7
Lumir op 1	41	221	+1	+2.1
Ma'agerei Benya	81	349	n.c.	—
Ma'agerei B op	32	895	+4	+8.3
M.T.M. 1	2205	1	n.c.	—
M.T.M. 5	1331	23	+10	+0.8
M.T.M. op 1	1212	1	+30	+2.5
Mehadrin r	2101	1	+1	+0.1
Modul Bezon	423	52	+38	+9.2
Mishkan 5	175	33	+11	+6.7
Menrav	330	340	+10	+3.1
Menrav op	146	50	+6	+4.3
Mar-Lex 1	174	383	+16	+10.1
Mar-Lex op	99	115	+3	+3.1
Mesulam 1	321	110	+5	+1.6
Mesulam 5	70	36	+6	+10.2
Mesh. op 1	53	189	+3	+6.0
Lifschitz 1	179	431	+6	+3.6
Lifschitz 5	84	538	+4	+4.7
Lifschitz op	64	45	+4	+6.6
Neot Aviv	4280	1	+5	+0.1
Nichol Hadar	430	157	n.c.	—
Sukel Bon. p. A	1050	55	+50	+5.0
Sukel 1	408	3	n.c.	—
Sukel op	344	—	—	—
Sukel op 1	258	3	+15	+2.1
Pr. Or	733	1	+80	+10.8
Pr. Or op	565	8	+80	+16.5
Caesarea 0.1	163	121	n.c.	—
Caesarea 0.5	76	275	n.c.	—
Rogovin 1	278	2	+14	+5.3
Rogovin 5	257	1	+3	+1.2
Rogovin op	115	3	+3	+2.7
Rasoco op	480	42	+40	+9.1
Rasoco r	495	193	+15	+3.1
Rasoco op	391	20	+8	+2.1
Shenhar 5	105	220	+5	+5.0

Industrials

Security	Price	Volume	Change	% Change
Agan Chem.	421	75	n.c.	—
Agan op 1	309	—	+2	+0.6
Agan op 2	132	117	+11	+9.1
Ofis op	92	157	+8	+9.5
Ofis op	372	20	+5	+1.4
Baruch 5	297	20	n.c.	—
Baruch op	173	5	n.c.	—
Oceanop	340	2	n.c.	—
Ordan 0.1 r	1014	61	+80	+8.6
Ordan 0.5 r	764	42	+40	+5.5
Ordan op	510	85	+5	+1.0
Atlas 1	380	63	+19	+5.3

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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The suspense ends

LOOKING BACK, it seems clear that Menachem Begin would have done better to go to the president as soon as he announced his decision to resign two and a half weeks ago.

At the very least he could have saved himself needless trouble by arranging for his letter of resignation to be submitted to the president as soon as the foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, had concluded his talks with the Likud's coalition partners on the formation of a new government, on Monday. He need not have waited for the government's legal adviser to warn that his original announcement to the cabinet might lapse if he delayed his resignation beyond Yom Kippur.

As it was, yesterday's brief ceremony in the presidential mansion did not come an hour too soon, and it came as a relief to virtually everyone.

On the occasion of the ceremony the explanation was put out more or less officially, that what had kept Mr. Begin from submitting the resignation earlier, in person, was a skin ailment, that had made it impossible for him to shave for several days. This was apparently in reply to allegations that the premier's unshaven face, which he could not show in public, was the result of a bout of depression. The cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, who delivered the letter of resignation to Mr. Herzog, volunteered the information yesterday that the premier was "all right, thank God."

The reassuring news will not, however, dispel the widespread impression that Mr. Begin has been confined to his home because he is, in fact, not well enough to carry the burden of his official duties.

That impression could only have been fortified by the claim put forward by the deputy premier, David Levy, who had chaired the cabinet session on Sunday at Mr. Begin's request, that he had been vested with the powers of an acting premier. Mr. Levy was plainly in error, for only the cabinet is competent to appoint one of its members acting premier, and the cabinet had taken no such decision. On this point the justice minister, Moshe Nissim, had the law — Basic Law: the Government — on his side.

But Mr. Levy's legal error did not invalidate his evident assumption that Mr. Begin was, in the language of the law, "unable to fulfill his functions."

The issue is still pertinent because after his resignation Mr. Begin continues to be the head of a caretaker government that will remain in office until a successor cabinet is sworn in. For Mr. Begin's own sake it may be hoped that this will not take very long. Right after Yom Kippur Mr. Herzog is to start consultations with the Knesset factions on the choice of a candidate who, as the president put it, has the best chance of forming a new government. The most likely candidate, obviously, is Yitzhak Shamir, who already has the backing of an absolute majority in parliament for an administration headed by him.

Nevertheless there is bound to be a hiatus during which the country will be without an effective premier. The solution is simple. Let Mr. Begin concede that he is no longer able to be premier, and allow the cabinet to choose a stand-in, who, under the circumstances, should be Yitzhak Shamir.

Meanwhile we live it up

WHEN THE NEW government is finally set up, one of its very first tasks will surely be to begin steering the economy away from the disastrous course plotted by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

In the meantime the news about the state of the economy continues to be bleak. The consumer price index for the month of August, the Central Bureau of Statistics disclosed yesterday, rose by 7.2 per cent. This is a trifle less than for the same month last year, but nowhere near enough to justify the Treasury's earlier confidence about the coming defeat of inflation.

The news from other economic fronts is even bleaker. Exports keep falling and imports rising, and the trade gap is widening — despite a drop in the prices of imported oil.

Despite the looming catastrophe, the Likud's coalition negotiators readily gave way to demands to scrap the budget cuts and tax measures agreed upon before the onset of the present political crisis. But they have not suggested any substitute proposals. Succor, it seems, will again have to come from Washington where senior Treasury officials, cap in hand, are now reported to be busily arguing for more U.S. aid on easier terms.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS FUNERAL services were held in Toronto recently for Chayele Luxemburg-Rotstein, a Polish-born Yiddish actress well known in the Soviet Union during World War II, who died at the age of 69.

Luxemburg-Rotstein began her stage career as a child when she joined the Warsaw Yiddish Theatre and toured Poland with many visiting stars of the then flourishing Yiddish theatre in America. When Poland was partitioned between invading German and Russian forces in 1939, she fled with her husband to Bialystok, then under Soviet occupation.

She and 40 other performers formed a new Yiddish theatrical troupe which toured the Soviet Union. They were honoured in 1940 at a reception in Moscow attended

by leading stars of Russia's Yiddish stage, all of whom were later executed on Stalin's orders.

When the Germans invaded Russia in 1941, the troupe was evacuated to central Asia where it continued to perform for other evacuees from Poland and western Russia. They played throughout Uzbekistan and in towns along the Iranian border.

At the end of the war, Luxemburg-Rotstein returned to Western Europe where she entertained at displaced-persons camps in the American occupation zone. In 1948 she came to Canada with her husband, Mietek Rotstein, to join her mother who lived in Toronto. She continued to perform in Canada and the U.S. in roles that covered the entire Yiddish theatre repertory.

SINCE 1975, U.S. interest in Lebanon has gone through several stages. While the civil war raged during the Ford and Carter administrations, Lebanon was basically seen as a sideshow to what was more immediately pressing to officials in Washington — the broader Arab-Israeli conflict.

With the direct involvement of Soviet-backed Syrian "peacekeeping" forces in 1976, U.S. interest in Lebanon, naturally, was intensified, although it was still not really a major focus of attention among government circles, the U.S. news media or the public at large.

Lebanon grew into a very big story for the United States only after Israel became directly involved in the fighting, first during the Litani Operation in 1978, and then a year ago with Operation Peace for Galilee.

Now, Lebanon has moved a notch higher on the U.S. scale of importance, even though Israeli forces have taken a lower profile, following their withdrawal from the Shouf Mountains and the immediate vicinity of Beirut. The reason: American marines are getting killed in Lebanon.

That was not the initial intention of the Reagan Administration in September 1982, when some 1,200 marines were returned to Lebanon to participate with the British, French and Italians in a multinational peacekeeping force (MNF). Five marines have died since then — four of them in recent weeks, and there has been a major outcry from Capitol Hill.

Pressure is mounting on President Ronald Reagan to invoke formally the War Powers Act, which would limit U.S. military involvement in Lebanon to only 90 days without additional passage of specific authorizing legislation in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Reagan is strongly resisting those demands, afraid of having his hands tied in trying to bolster the weak regime of Lebanese President Amin Jemayel.

THE ROLE of the U.S. Marines is very much on all our minds, declared outgoing Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Velotes during a stormy session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 13. "The casualties suffered by our marines and by our MNF partners are indeed tragic. The president is determined to take every possible measure to defend our contingent. We are moving to increase the number of marines offshore available to the MNF if necessary."

"The premise under which the MNF was deployed to Beirut remains valid. Lebanon is worth saving, and the MNF is playing an important role in that effort. We and

the other participants in the MNF are determined to afford our military personnel the best possible protection while they are there. The MNF has performed magnificently. We can all be proud of their role."

But there is a growing sense of despair in Washington that the situation in Lebanon may be rapidly getting out of control, and that Amin Jemayel's government is in deep trouble.

The conventional wisdom in the U.S. is that Jemayel would have absolutely no chance of surviving if the U.S. and its MNF partners were to get on their ships and leave the country immediately — as a vocal minority on Capitol Hill wants.

There are some U.S. specialists who fear that Jemayel may not be able to survive even with the continued MNF presence in Lebanon.

Publicly, senior U.S. officials continue to insist that the Lebanese Army has made great progress in strengthening itself, although they are by no means going overboard in their praise.

By WOLF BLITZER

in the contest right now is not only the future shape of Lebanon. There are superpower factors involving political prestige and influence.

The Americans are also very much aware of the fact that the latest round of hostilities is not exactly taking place in a vacuum. For one thing, a U.S. official pointed out, there is the matter of the Soviet Union's downing of the Korean airliner. For the U.S. to back down in Lebanon in the face of very active Soviet- and Syrian-sponsored agitation against the Lebanese government would send a disturbing signal to all of America's other friends in the Middle East — and indeed around the world, the official said.

In short, America's reputation is on the line. That is the inevitable outcome of all the economic, political and military support invested in the Jemayel government.

Its downfall — either with or without the presence of marines in Lebanon — would seriously erode the international standing of the U.S., especially in the Arab world.

McFarlane will succeed in bringing a cease-fire to Lebanon, U.S. officials agree that a political — rather than a military — solution is what Lebanon needs. As *The Wall Street Journal* pointed out on Tuesday: "U.S. officials continue to hope a political solution can be worked out to stop the fighting before more potent military steps become necessary."

The idea is to achieve a new coalition between the Jemayel government and its Druse and Moslem opponents. "The danger," said the *Journal*, "is that the Druse and Moslems, who with Syria's backing are fighting successfully against the Lebanese Army, may overwhelm the Jemayel government before a political solution is reached. That would both endanger the marines and put the U.S. on the spot, as President Reagan has vowed to support the Jemayel government until it creates stability in Lebanon."

OVER THE PAST year, the situa-

tion in Lebanon has clearly changed. Amin Jemayel unfortunately failed to win over the confidence of the mainstream Druse and Shi'ite elements, even though there was every prospect that he could do so shortly after his election. Initially, Jemayel was able to work together with Druse leader Walid Jumblatt and Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri. He even retained his links with the Syrians and the PLO.

But all that changed. The hard-core Phalangist leadership apparently got carried away with its newly found power and ignored U.S., Israeli and other calls for genuine national reconciliation based on shared power. The precarious situation has deteriorated even further. The chaos in Lebanon continues.

Naturally, there are U.S. officials, members of Congress, editorial writers and others who pin much of the blame on Israel. Their criticism focuses on several points:

□ Israel dragged the U.S. into Lebanon in the first place. Israel's invasion of Lebanon set in motion the chain of events which has now resulted in U.S. marines getting killed.

□ The IDF acted, while its forces were stationed in the area, to reduce the tension and to keep armed clashes to a minimum. The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order — in this as in other parts of the country — rests with the central government in Beirut.

But Israel's hopes have not yet come to fruition. The Lebanese Army has not been able to move into the Shouf. Instead, disguised Syrian soldiers have joined Palestinian and Iranian irregulars in returning to the Shouf to help the Druse and Shi'ite forces in their battle against the Christian-dominated Lebanese government.

In the process, the situation has deteriorated — not only for the Lebanese government and the U.S., but also for Israel, which is seeing its achievements in Lebanon this past year dwindle.

The writer is the Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

'America's reputation is on the line. That is the inevitable outcome of all the economic, political and military support invested in the Jemayel government...'

"The Lebanese armed forces are performing better than some predicted," Velotes said. "The army is holding together."

It was not exactly a glowing report.

THE REAGAN administration has now learned what Israel earlier learned very painfully: it is a lot easier to get sucked into the Lebanese quagmire than it is to get out.

Reagan and his senior advisers are under no illusions. They recognize that the U.S. can neither pull out of Lebanon nor significantly beef up its existing military presence there without this leading to a significant deterioration of conditions for themselves.

For Washington, not only serious regional interests are at stake. There is also a global factor. Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other headline anti-Soviet policymakers cannot easily ignore the fact that the Soviet Union is actively supporting Syria and its Palestinian and Lebanese Moslem and Druse allies. At stake

It would probably also weaken America's own sense of confidence.

IN CONGRESS, there is a lot of concern about the marine presence in a clearly hostile situation. But as an NBC News survey of all 100 Senators demonstrated on Tuesday, a clear majority still favours the continued involvement of the U.S. troops in that war-torn country.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker, of Tennessee, last year initially opposed the dispatch of the marines to Lebanon. But he certainly reflected the thinking of most other members when he said this week that a precipitous withdrawal of the American soldiers would be "a worse decision." The Democratic Speaker of the House, Representative Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, of Massachusetts, agreed. Pulling out the troops, he said, would be "the worst thing we could do" because it would cause the rest of the world to lose faith and confidence in the U.S. as "the leading free nation."

In the meantime, the administration is clinging to the hope that special Middle East envoy Robert

McFarlane will succeed in bringing a cease-fire to Lebanon. U.S. officials agree that a political — rather than a military — solution is what Lebanon needs. As *The Wall Street Journal* pointed out on Tuesday: "U.S. officials continue to hope a political solution can be worked out to stop the fighting before more potent military steps become necessary."

The idea is to achieve a new coalition between the Jemayel government and its Druse and Moslem opponents. "The danger," said the *Journal*, "is that the Druse and Moslems, who with Syria's backing are fighting successfully against the Lebanese Army, may overwhelm the Jemayel government before a political solution is reached. That would both endanger the marines and put the U.S. on the spot, as President Reagan has vowed to support the Jemayel government until it creates stability in Lebanon."

OVER THE PAST year, the situa-

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In her letter to The Post (September 5), Zelda Harris contradicts herself. She claims that the Committee of Concerned Citizens "believes that until the electoral system is changed there will be no guarantee that men and women of calibre will be elected to represent us." She goes on to attack the idea of "raising the threshold," that is the minimal percentage of votes necessary for entry into the Knesset, because it "could result in the Knesset being deprived of such valuable MKs as Minister Mordechai Ben Porat (sic), Mordechai Virshubski and Geula Cohen." Evidently, the present system is capable of electing "men and women of calibre" to the Knesset.

As someone hailing from a country with constituency representation, I can assure Zelda Harris that such a system is no guarantee that "men and women of calibre" will be chosen. Nor, as she herself testifies, does the present system mitigate against excellence any more than any other. What the Gad Ya'acobi bill would do would be to create a measure of accountability between Knesset representatives and specific constituencies — a worthy goal, but one Zelda Harris neglects to even mention in her letter. The relative merits of the Ya'acobi bill as against the idea of

ELECTORAL REFORM

raising the threshold, and of both against the status quo, need to be discussed without the mystification which groups like C.C.C. have attached to the cause of electoral reform.

If one is primarily concerned with the debilitating effects on the governmental process of the small parties, raising the threshold is as good a remedy as any reform proposed by Zelda Harris. But it has nothing to do with producing calibre leadership.

It is questionable, by the way, just what effect either reform will have in strengthening the governmental process. Depending on the new threshold, in the one case, or on the precise gerrymandering of the still

to be created electoral districts in the other, we will be left with two large blocs and with at least one religious party. Even if the religious party is reduced to less than the nine seats the NRP and the Aguda won at the last elections, by holding an exclusive balance of power between the two, fairly evenly divided blocs, its actual rather than apparent power will increase. The two major blocs will not unite in order to rule without the "blackmail" of the small religious party. And that is because they are divided by the real foreign policy and economic differences which the C.C.C., in its lamentable drift into becoming an appendage of the Foreign Office Information Department, prefers to ignore.

DAVID TWERSKY
Kibbutz Gezer.

BOUQUET FOR FOREIGN MINISTRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I was instrumental in having a U.S. Senator invited recently on an official visit to Israel. The Foreign Ministry, through its Department for International Affairs, arranged at short notice a fact-finding tour for the Senator and his party. It was a tour that included all the people and places that he had expressed a wish to see and the efficiency, courtesy and sheer hard

work of all the officials and staff involved was magnificent and ensured, I believe, another firm friend in the U.S. Senate.

As a new immigrant from England, I was most impressed and I felt that the exercise disproved much of the criticism that is levelled by Jews abroad at various instruments of the Israel government.

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DENISE WALKER (16), of 44 McIntosh pk. Pottery Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland, would like to have Israeli penfriends. She is interested in badminton, music and history.

CARLOS H. DRECHSLER of P.O.B. 10448, 90000 Porto Alegre RS, Brazil, is a student who is planning to visit Israel and would like to have penfriends here in the meantime.

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